

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. XII, No. 1, NOVEMBER, 1918).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[The purpose of these "Notes" is neither to praise nor to blame, but merely to draw attention to some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—ED.]

THE SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA. By N. P. L. 'LUMB, Temporary Captain R.A.M.C. Pp. viii + 119. Price 4s. 6d. net. London : H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1918.

In this book, which was inspired by the official campaign against venereal disease, the author describes in clear language the course, symptoms, pathology and bacteriology of gonorrhœa, and the routine examination necessary in every case of the disease. Concise details are then given of the various complications of gonorrhœa, and the treatment—routine and special (vaccine, electro-chemical, and by mercury compounds). The last chapter is devoted to the consideration of the gonorrhœa patient, his aspect of the disease, what precautions should be observed, and various other points, including the methods of examination which are necessary in order to ascertain when the patient can be pronounced cured.

MINOR MALADIES AND THEIR TREATMENT. By LEONARD WILLIAMS, M.D. Fourth edition. Pp. xi + 402. Price 7s. 6d. net. London : Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1918.

Under the present system of medical education the student has a natural tendency to concentrate his mind on those organic diseases which are likely to form the basis of examination questions. As a result when he commences general practice he is apt to be disconcertingly ignorant of the proper treatment of the slighter ailments which will probably constitute the bulk of his daily work—hence the importance of books such as the one under review. In this, the fourth edition, the author has made considerable alterations. Among others, the section on Constipation has been entirely re-written, the chapter on Change o' Air has been replaced by one on Minor Glandular Insufficiencies, and a short chapter on Old Age has been added. The author rightly believes that, by the study of the whole field of the internal secretions, we shall be able to detect and correct morbid tendencies far more successfully than we have been able to do by means of the older methods. The book treats of several points which are not usually emphasized in the larger text-books. It is written in conversational style, the type is clear, and there is a comprehensive index.

A HANDBOOK ON ANTISEPTICS. By HENRY DRYSDALE DAKIN, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.S., and EDWARD KELLOGG DUNHAM, M.D., Major M.O.R.C., U.S. Army. Pp. ix + 129. Price \$1.25. New York : The Macmillan Co., 1917.

This handbook is intended for those who are concerned with the care of the wounded. It gives a concise account of the methods of preparation and use of various new antiseptics and modifications of old ones, which have been put to the test during the past four years of the war. Although the authors disclaim any endeavour "to make a complete compendium of the innumerable antiseptics and disinfectants that have been proposed from time to time," there are few antiseptics of any note which are not commented upon. In Chapter I are given a classification of antiseptics, the laws of disinfection, the influence of media, the choice of antiseptics, and the modes of application. In the last chapter certain special applications of antiseptics are described: the disinfection of carriers, the disinfection of water, and the disinfection of hospital ships, &c., with electrolytic hypochlorite.

AIDS TO RATIONAL THERAPEUTICS, WITH U.S.A. PHARMACOPOEIA EQUIVALENTS. By RALPH WINNINGTON LEFTWICH, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S.Eng. Pp. x + 233. Price 3s. 6d. net. London : Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1918.

In the usual handbooks on treatment, diseases are, for the purpose of therapeutical indications, either arranged alphabetically or according to the organ affected. In this book the author has grouped together, without regard to the organ affected, diseases requiring similar treatment, and diseases which are of allied pathology. On this double basis the author has divided diseases into forty groups; diseases which could not be so classified are dealt with separately. The treatment common to each particular group is given, and is supplemented by that treatment which is special to each member of the group where modification is required. There are chapters on convalescent treatment and on doses. In an appendix hints are given for students and for those newly qualified. The author is an enthusiastic advocate of mental labour-saving. He has grouped diseases and methods of treatment, and advocates the grouping of doses of drugs on a basis of uniformity. If he could achieve the latter object he would earn the gratitude of every hard-working practitioner. In the British Pharmacopœia there are only twenty-five liquors, but they have sixteen different doses!

CLINICAL DISORDERS OF THE HEART BEAT : A HANDBOOK FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. By THOMAS LEWIS, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P. Fourth edition. Pp. xii + 120. Price 6s. net. London : Shaw and Sons, 1918.

This edition follows the main lines of the three previous ones. It is compact and easier to read than the larger works by the same author. Stress is again rightly laid on the fact that recent knowledge of the heart and of its affections has been gathered largely by precise graphic methods which have reformed our conceptions of cardiology, and Dr. Lewis has incorporated the new information gathered from inquiry into the clinical histories of patients and as to bedside methods, together with relatively simple tests by which the common disorders of the heart may be recognized. The text has been revised and the graphic records confined almost to such as illustrate what may be seen and felt. Hence those in active practice can assess the value of subjective signs and symptoms on the part of their patients, in the light of the most modern laboratory methods; the results of which are ably condensed within the compass of this small volume.

SYMPOTMS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION. By Sir JAMES MACKENZIE, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D. Aberd. and Edin., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.I. Third edition. Pp. xx + 318. Price 8s. 6d. net. London : Shaw and Sons, 1918.

In addition to various emendations in the text, the third edition of Sir James Mackenzie's book on "Symptoms" includes two new appendices. One is intended to demonstrate what a great field of research lies ready to the hand of the surgeon, if he would use his oppor-

tunities ; the other gives some suggestions, the outcome of the author's personal experience, as to research in medicine. It is pointed out that investigation of the meaning of subjective symptoms as a study of the earliest stages of disease offers a field for exploration unlimited in extent. The various editions of this book, which has been translated into other languages, afford indications that it is sought after by the growing number of those who strive after precision in clinical methods.

THE LIFE OF SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE. By MARGARET TODD, M.D. (Graham Travers). With four full page portraits; pp. xx + 574. Price 18s. net. London : Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1918.

This is the life story, sympathetically told, of the "lion-hearted pioneer," by whose efforts and self-sacrifice the admission of women to the profession of medicine in this country was in the main made possible. Sophia Jex-Blake plunged into medical affairs by acting, quite suddenly, in 1866, as dispenser, general secretary, and "chaplain, with discretionary powers," to the hospital in Boston, U.S.A., whither she had gone on a tour of inspection of women's work. Here her friend, Dr. Lucy Sewall, was resident physician. She speedily found herself "getting desperately in love with medicine as a science and as an art." Blessed with natural gifts of persuasive oratory and an excellent memory, she shone as much upon public platforms as when presiding at her own dinner-table. That she also possessed no mean literary ability at this time is shown by the manner in which her book "A Visit to some American Schools and Colleges" was received. She was enrolled as a medical student and devoted herself to her medical pursuits, studying anatomy in New York under Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. The death of her father compelled her to forego her prospects in America and to live with her mother in Brighton. But she was destined, henceforth, to seek out a means of medical education in this country. After having knocked in vain at the portals of the University of Cambridge, she set to work to barge the professors of the Medical Faculty at Edinburgh University. Her petition having passed this obstacle successfully in due course, she was bitterly disappointed to learn that the judgment had been reversed by the University Court. Unmoved by this decision she resolved to lodge a formal petition with the latter body for the admission of women to the study of medicine in separate classes. To the ultimate triumph of her cause the petition was granted and sanctioned by the Chancellor on November 12, 1869. Practical difficulties soon cropped up with regard to the mixed classes which were inaugurated later, and opposition on technical grounds became so considerable that it threatened to imperil the whole women's movement. The riot at Surgeon's Hall terminated in an action for libel brought against Miss Jex-Blake by Professor Christison's assistant, resulting in one farthing damage, but she had to pay in costs a bill of some £900. This sum was gladly subscribed by friends and sympathizers. Another blow, in the shape of the rescinding by the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh of the regulations for the admission of women to the University, would have discouraged any but the stoutest heart. Nothing baffled, we find Miss Jex-Blake instituting an Action of Declarator against the Senatus to define the position of women, which terminated in the famous judgement of Lord Gifford whereby the full rights of the women were vindicated, and the original enactment of the University Court was found to be valid and binding in every respect. Other worries crowded in upon her, not the least of which was the appeal of the University to the Inner House against the Gifford judgement, with the scarcely surprising result that she failed in her first professional examination! The battle was ended in Edinburgh by the reversal of the Gifford judgement on appeal in 1873. In the following year the Cowper-Temple Bill was introduced into Parliament "to remove doubts as to the powers of the Universities of Scotland to admit women as students, and to grant degrees to women," but the question was shelved for a while. The opening, on October 12, 1874, of the London School of Medicine for Women at 30, Handel Street, which she was instrumental in founding, marked a new epoch in the struggle. In 1876 the Russell Gurney Enabling Bill became law, and in the same year Miss Jex-Blake qualified as M.D.Berne, and was placed upon the *Register* through the portals of the Irish Colleges. Two years later the University of London admitted women to all its degrees, and the Royal Free Hospital was thrown open to women.

Miss Jex-Blake practised in Edinburgh for twenty-one years, and by adding a few beds to her Dispensary the nucleus of the Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children was formed. It was a source of much gratification to her that, in 1885, the Conjoint Colleges of Edinburgh threw open their examinations to women, but it was not until 1894 that the University followed suit. In her years of retirement at Windydene, the Sussex Mecca for young medical women, Dr. Jex-Blake continued to exercise her enabling influence upon all those with whom she was brought into contact. The end came suddenly, but peacefully, on January 7, 1912. A family pedigree and some letters to the *Times* are placed in appendices, and there are four portraits.

ÉTUDES SUR LE FONCTIONNEMENT RÉNAL DANS LES NÉPHRITES CHRONIQUES. Par PASTEUR VALLERY-RADOT. Pp. 256. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1918.

This volume deals with the results obtained in a clinical investigation of chronic nephritis carried on over a period of several years. The first chapter contains a full discussion of the new functional tests utilized in the study of renal disease. In general, the author comes to the conclusion that the majority of tests which depend on the elimination of foreign bodies are of little value, and concludes that it is necessary to use substances which occur normally in the body, such as urea. Phenolsulphone phthalein, however, constitutes an exception, since, according to the author, it closely follows the course of urea elimination. A good deal of the volume is taken up with the problem of chloride retention in nephritis. The statement is made that the retarded elimination of chloride so often encountered in chronic renal disease is but an exaggerated manifestation of what obtains in the healthy individual. Normally, when excess of chloride is present in the organism, its elimination does not proceed regularly, but its excretion may be represented by an irregular curve of staircase form. This view is based on the results of many experiments on subjects with healthy kidneys. In testing chloride excretion stress is laid on the necessity for giving repeated doses of sodium chloride on successive days: the usual method of giving one large dose yields little real information. The retention and consequent concentration of nitrogenous bodies in the blood is fully dealt with. The opinion is expressed that, given certain conditions, the most valuable information as to prognosis may be obtained by estimation of the amount of urea present in the blood. If the urea content amounts to 100 mgr. per 100 c.c. blood the prognosis is bad, and death will almost certainly take place within two years; if the amount of urea exceeds this, the prognosis becomes correspondingly more grave. With lower values it is impossible to express a definite opinion, for in cases with from 50 to 100 mgr. the general condition may improve or remain stationary for years. Definite kidney inadequacy may be present without any increase in blood urea content, but in these cases information may be obtained by using Ambard's formula. The concluding chapters deal fully with the arterial and circulatory disturbances associated with Bright's disease. The book concludes with a short chapter on observations made on rabbits suffering from artificially produced renal lesions. There is a very full bibliography.

ELEMENTS OF FOLK PSYCHOLOGY: OUTLINES OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND. By WILHELM WUNDT. Authorized Translation by EDWARD LEROY SCHAUER, Ph.D. Pp. xxiii + 532. Price 15s. net. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1916.

In recent years the problems with which psychology deals have begun to take their natural place amongst the experimental sciences, and to all those interested in the neuroses and psychoses, with the development of the conception of psychological regression, the study of the behaviour, thoughts, ideas and religions of primitive races has become of great importance. It is now widely recognized that the principles of evolution are applicable both to material and immaterial or spiritual processes. In the book before us Wundt expounds some of the common types and forms through which human social development has passed in relatively historical times. The forms of the folk-mind, as they express themselves at any one instant of time, are here considered and portrayed in their reciprocal relations. Type-

specimens are described, then the rules or laws of mental development are deduced from the inter-relations of these type-specimens. The aim of the book is synthetic rather than analytical. The book is divided into an introduction and four chapters. Chapter I deals with primitive man, and what men should be considered primitive; then in turn the expressions of the culture of the type, his marriage relations, his society, his language, his thinkings, his beliefs in magic and demons, his art, intellect and morals are described. In Chapter II the characteristics of man in the totemic stage are considered, and details are given of the various cults and tribal organizations which at this stage have made their appearance; then follow sub-chapters dealing with the origin of exogamy and its varieties, and with polygamy. Various theories concerning the origin of the totemic ideas and the laws of taboo are considered, and descriptions of the soul beliefs of the totemic age, with its fetishes and animal and human ancestor-worship, are given. This chapter ends with a discussion of the totemic cults and the art of man at this stage of his development. Chapter III is devoted to the age of heroes and gods, to the development of political society, the origin of cities, of legal systems, of ideas of a Godhead and the Hero *saga*, and the correlated behaviour of mankind. In the final chapter the author discusses the development of concepts towards humanity with its world-empires, world-cultures, world-religions, and world-history.

THE HEARTS OF MAN. By R. M. WILSON, M.B. Pp. xx + 182. Price 6s. net. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1918.

The purpose of this book, according to the author, is to discuss certain phenomena of the circulation and of the nervous system, such as the relationship of the pulse to the respiration, the mechanism of breathing in effort and at rest, and the meaoing and effect upon the general circulation of the great "blood lakes" of the skin, abdomen, and lungs. He has formed the conception that there is a peristaltic wave in those arteries which join the blood lakes—i.e., the arterial tree connecting the heart with the skin and with the mesenteric blood lake. He has further arrived at the conclusion that there are not two hearts but five, for the blood lakes are propellers of the blood, and their activities are mutually interdependent. In the elaboration of his theory the author discusses the action of the muscular system and the effect of the secretions of the ductless glands on the circulation. The rôle of the vagus system and of the sympathetic nervous system is dwelt on. Many polygraph tracings of the respiratory movements and of the pulse are shown to illustrate the various theories propounded. The opinions of two distinguished critics of the book—namely, Sir James Mackenzie and Professor Bayliess—are included in the preface.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, O.M., G.C.S.I. Based on Materials collected and arranged by Lady HOOKER. By LEONARD HUXLEY. In two volumes. With portraits and illustrations; pp. xii+546 and viii+569. Price 36s. net. London: John Murray, 1918.

Sir Joseph Hooker's life, written by Professor Huxley's son, covers a most important era of scientific advance, and contains much of the correspondence between Hooker and Darwin. Hooker was Darwin's lifelong friend, and for fifteen years his sole confidant, and so the story of Hooker's life's work is, in one aspect, the history of the share taken by botany in establishing the theory of evolution and the effect produced upon it by the acceptance of that theory. Hooker had every opportunity and utilized each one to the utmost; like many distinguished men he was a second son; his father, Sir W. Hooker, was Professor of Botany at Glasgow, and afterwards Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and his maternal grandfather, Dawson Turner, was a distinguished botanist and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Thus growing up in the atmosphere of botany he was educated at Glasgow, where he took the M.D. degree in 1839, and after spending some months under Sir John Richardson at Haslar, he went as assistant surgeon and botanist in H.M.S. *Erebus*, under Captain Ross, in the Antarctic expedition of 1839-43, and was thus able to advise Captain Scott with regard to

the voyage of the *Discovery* in 1901. In addition to botanical, he carried out valuable zoological researches. On his return home he began to bring out the "Antarctic Flora," and for a time lectured at Edinburgh as substitute for the dying professor of botany, but failed to obtain the chair. After refusing the corresponding chair at Glasgow, he returned to London and was soon appointed botanist to the Geological Survey, in order to work out the British flora, extant and fossil, in relation to geology. In 1847 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and went to India, visiting the Himalayas, with exciting experiences in Sikkim and Thibet; and after returning to England he married Frances Henslow, eldest daughter of the Cambridge Professor of Botany, and in 1855 became Assistant Director at Kew under his father, whom, ten years later, he succeeded as Director. In the meanwhile, though neither lecturing nor teaching in person, he examined in science for the medical services and other bodies for twelve years, and thereby had a useful educational lever in his hands. In setting questions, his object was to obtain answers requiring thought rather than memory; and he was convinced of the value of botany in medical education, not because it is of the slightest direct advantage in practice, but because such elementary knowledge is essential to a proper understanding of hygiene, the pharmacopœia, therapeutics and *materia medica*, and because the mental training of a good elementary botanical or natural history course is the best means of becoming skilful in diagnosis and of expanding the mind. Though brought up in the old school of a knowledge of plants, he fully appreciated the importance of physiological botany which took shape under the inspiration of his friend Huxley, and was taught by Sir Thiselton Dyer, his successor at Kew. The numerous letters to Darwin and Huxley, his friend of forty-two years, form an attractive feature in this life of the great botanist who died, full of honours, at the advanced age of 94 years in 1911. An appreciation of Sir Joseph Hooker's position as a botanist is contributed by Professor F. O. Bower.

LIPODYSTROPHIA PROGRESSIVA. By F. PARKES WEBER, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.Lond. With 7 illustrations; pp. 29. Price 1s. net. London: Adlard and Son and West Newman, Ltd., 1918.

This pamphlet, which is a reprint from the *Clinical Journal* of June, 1918, contains an account of four cases and a review of the literature. In spite of its title, the disease is not always progressive. It usually commences in childhood, especially at 6 to 8 years of age. In some cases the fat atrophy is preceded by increase of fat in the buttocks or legs. The disease is not, as was at first supposed, confined to the female sex. Genuine examples have been recorded among males, and probably some of the cases labelled "bilateral atrophy of the face" are examples of this condition. The aetiology is unknown, but is probably concerned with a disorder of the internal secretions. The condition, however disfiguring it may be, and though it may give rise to a suspicion of tuberculosis, is not dangerous to life, and is not usually accompanied by loss of strength or of general health.

A TEXT-BOOK OF RADIOLoGY (X-RAYS). By EDWARD REGINALD MORTON, M.D., C.M.Trin. Tor., F.R.C.S.Ed. Second edition. With 36 plates and 93 illustrations; pp. xvi + 264. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: Henry Kimpton, 1918.

As is stated in the preface to the first edition, this text-book does not aim at being in any way comprehensive, but rather at forming a useful guide to those taking up radiology for the first time, and to take them along the first steps in the application of the X-rays to the investigation and treatment of disease. The fact that a second edition of the work was called for within twelve months of its first appearance shows that it has filled a niche in the literature of the subject. In this, the second edition, some parts have been revised, and some new illustrations and new matter have been added. Among the latter may be mentioned an instructive description of the X-ray appearances of some common disorders of the stomach—the substance of a paper read before the West London Medico-Chirurgical Society a few days after the publication of the first edition.

BABY WELFARE : A GUIDE TO ITS ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE. By W. E. ROBINSON, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.Oxon. Pp. xiv + 206. Price 7s. 6d. net. London : T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1918.

The substance of lectures delivered by Dr. Robinson at the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, London, forms the basis of this work. The book sketches the "Healthy Infant," about whom little is written, and then deals with the anatomy and physiology of the body: the physical and chemical properties of milk, with a short chapter on its bacteriology. Feeding of the infant, naturally, occupies a great part of the book, and the modification of cow's milk, as practised in the out-patient department of the Infants' Hospital, is given in detail. The following are interesting chapters: "The Care of the Difficult Infant," "Toxæmias," "Rickets," "Scorbutus," and "The Care of Infants in Disease."

GYMNASIc TREATMENT FOR JOINT AND MUSCLE DISABILITIES. By Brevet Colonel H. E. DEANE, R.A.M.C. With Preface by Temporary Colonel A. CARLESS, A.M.S., and by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. MOTT, F.R.S., R.A.M.C.(T.). With 26 illustrations; pp. 146. Price 5s. net. London : Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1918.

The author gives his experience of the good results in cases of joint and muscle disabilities obtained in the War Hospital, Croydon, by simple gymnastic methods and inexpensive apparatus, such as Indian clubs, the vertical rope, the sparred plank, parallel bars, &c. Colonel Deane has studied his subject practically, and therefore knows the effect of every movement and each exercise from personal experience. This, without doubt, accounts for the success of his methods, the underlying principle of which is that the patient must do things himself, the "will-to-do" must be stimulated. "A fraction of movement obtained in that way," says the author, "is infinitely more valuable than any greater amount of movement obtained by passive methods." The book concludes with a mention of the kind of games which are a valuable adjuvant to the treatment by apparatus. These include the ordinary games such as skittles, bowls, croquet, &c., also two games—"cat and dog" and "twos and threes"—which, being reminiscent of childhood's days, will doubtless be played with avidity by the wounded sailor or soldier. There are two prefaces, by Colonel A. Carless and by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Mott respectively, both of whom have seen the results of the author's methods of treatment.

WAR NEUROSES. By JOHN T. MACCURDY, M.D., Psychiatric Institute, New York. With a Preface by W. H. R. RIVERS, M.D.Lond. Pp. xii + 132. Price 7s. 6d. net. Cambridge : The University Press, 1918.

This work is almost an exact reprint of an article published in the *Psychiatric Bulletin* in July, 1917, and is a record of the author's observations and study of cases of war neuroses among the British Expeditionary Force which he made when on a visit to this country for the purpose of gathering information on the subject which might be instructive to American medical officers. Though such physical factors as concussion and internal secretions are assigned their possible parts as causal agents, the aetiology of the war neuroses is shown by the author to be mainly, if not entirely, of a psychological nature. Except for a chapter devoted to a consideration of heart neuroses and one on the part concussion plays in the production of neurotic manifestations, the contents relate to the problems of the two hysterical forms—viz., "anxiety hysteria," most commonly seen in the officer, and "conversion hysteria," which is confined almost entirely to the private and non-commissioned officers. MacCurdy's point of view—now largely held by the more modern students of the subject—is that the physical shock, which was and is by some still considered to be the causal agent of war neuroses, is only the last straw in series of factors producing the final breakdown, and that a careful anamnesis will unearth a history of more or less protracted mental conflict which is finally resolved by some accidental trauma, physical or psychical, into the now well-recognized clinical picture of a fully-developed neurosis. The main psychological factor involved is, he thinks, a failure of that sublimation which permitted a freeing of the

aggressive instincts through herd influence, so that the soldier tends to become individualistic and to be appalled by the horrors of warfare, with the result that mental conflicts between self and duty are set up, and these are necessarily complicated with a desire to get away from the danger and horror of his environment. The private tends to long for a "Blighty" wound, while the officer is allured by a desire for death. Wishes, fully conscious to the subject, are found directly determining symptoms. Amidst the great strain of this modern warfare, a previous neuropathic history is by no means a necessary factor, though if present the chance of the development of a neurosis is much enhanced. The mental make-up of these patients is discussed in detail, and the chain of symptoms from early fatigue, depression, insomnia, &c., until the breakdown is complete, is fully described. Under the heading of "psychological considerations," all the psychic mechanisms in the production of the neurosis are explained, and a chapter on "prophylaxis" concludes the volume. As Dr. W. H. R. Rivers points out in his introductory preface, "Dr. MacCurdy was especially struck in the neuroses of war by their simplicity as compared with those of civil practice. He rightly ascribes this to the fact that the war neuroses depend essentially on the coming into play of the relatively simple instinct of self-preservation, while the neuroses of civil life largely hinge upon factors connected with the far more complicated set of instincts associated with sex." The book is pregnant with interest.

THE INFLUENCE OF JOY. (Mind and Health Series, edited by H. ADDINGTON BRUCE, A.M.)
By GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN. Pp. xviii + 228. Price 5s. net. London: William Heinemann, 1916.

Of late years special investigations have been made regarding the influence of the emotions upon the organic functions. Foremost among the investigators in this domain is Pavlov, who has so brilliantly shown the influence of the emotions, for good and evil, on the digestive functions. Pavlov's example has been followed by other scientists in many countries, and the effects of the emotions on the heart, arteries and lungs, kidneys, liver, &c., have been carefully studied. The author of the present volume has made special investigation on the influence of joy on the bodily functions, and his object in writing it is to show the beneficial influence of joyful emotion on health.

A PLEA FOR THE INSANE: THE CASE FOR REFORM IN THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES. By L. A. WEATHERLY, M.D. Pp. 238. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: Grant Richards, Ltd., 1918.

Dr. Weatherly presents the case for reform in the care and treatment of mental diseases in a most direct and forcible manner. In his criticism of the Lunacy Act, based upon long experience of its inadequacy to meet present-day requirements, and the too often injurious effects of its provisions on those whom it is formed to protect, and illustrated by numerous examples, he will have the support of the great majority of the profession, and not least from those who for years have been struggling against impossible conditions existing in many of the great institutions for the insane. He has summarized most of the opinions of individuals and societies expressed during the last quarter century, and he presents the case for reform in a way no reader can fail to understand. It is addressed equally to the general public, and should be widely read, especially by the members of municipal and governing bodies who are responsible for asylums and mental hospitals; but it is the former whom the author rightly blames for an inexplicable complacency towards the existing state of things. Dr. Weatherly is fearless and unsparing in his criticism of the weakness of the provisions for dealing with mental disease in this country, which compares so unfavourably with many others. The author comments on the absence of careful clinical investigation into each individual case, which asylum routine and the administration of the Lunacy Act, no less than the inadequately small medical staffs, renders impossible, to the detriment of the recovery-rate. The case for voluntary boarders at County and Borough Asylums, for clinics and approved homes is discussed, besides many other aspects of the question. There is also an instructive chapter on criminal responsibility. The author supports his arguments by many quotations

of weighty opinions of well-known authorities; amongst others, Sir Frederick Needham, present senior member of the Board of Control, and Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, a late Commissioner in Lunacy, from which it appears that the Board of Control is as little sympathetic with many of the provisions of the Lunacy Act as it is powerless to remedy them. In the last resort it is to the public he appeals. He says, in effect—if you want adequate care and treatment for your mentally afflicted, borderline and insane, you must agitate for it, and be willing to pay for it. Alienists themselves have been agitating in vain for years. When disorder of mind comes to be regarded intelligently by a discerning and educated public opinion, and when venereal disease can be treated by notification and prophylactically, as in the case of small-pox and scarlet fever, much of the difficulty will have been overcome.

AN INDEX OF PROGNOSIS AND END-RESULTS OF TREATMENT. By VARIOUS WRITERS.
Edited by A. RENDLE SHORT, M.D., B.S., B.Sc.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng. Second edition. Pp. xi + 770. Price 30s. net. Bristol: John Wright and Sons, Ltd., 1918.

This volume is a companion to the Index of Treatment and Index of Differential Diagnosis brought out by the same publishers. Its principal aims, as described in the preface to the first edition, are to set out the end-results of different methods of treatment, and, apart from that, to furnish data for prognosis in the individual case. The present edition has been extensively revised and a number of new articles have been added, amongst these being articles on tetanus, gas gangrene, septic peritonitis, and gunshot wounds. The book is edited by a surgeon (Mr. Rendle Short) and a relatively large amount of space is devoted to surgical subjects and the results of operative treatment. The articles are arranged in alphabetical order, and there is a copious supplementary index.

MODERN UROLOGY. In Original Contributions by American Authors, edited by HUGH CABOT, M.D., F.A.C.S. In Two Volumes. Vol. I: General Considerations—Diseases of Penis and Urethra—Diseases of Scrotum and Testicle—Diseases of Prostate and Seminal Vessels. Vol. II: Diseases of Bladder—Diseases of Ureter—I diseases of Kidney. With 692 engravings and 17 plates; pp. xiii + 744 and viii + 708. Price \$14.00. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger, 1918.

These two volumes comprise a series of articles by twenty-nine American surgeons specializing in genito-urinary diseases. Volume I opens with an historical sketch of genito-urinary surgery in America, by F. S. Watson, which includes brief sketches of some of the more notable men in the field of urology, traces the evolution of urology in America, and describes the contributions of American surgeons to the subject. Leo Buerger contributes a chapter on the cystoscope and its use, and there are chapters on the methods of diagnosis and X-ray examination written by Bransford, Lewis and Dodd respectively. Syphilis of the genito-urinary organs is discussed by Corbus, who has also contributed a chapter on genital ulcers. The anatomy, anomalies and injuries of the penis are discussed shortly by H. A. Fowler, and Warren devotes a few pages to diseases of the penis. Forty-nine pages are allotted to infection of the urethra and prostate, the article being written by Barringer, while Osgood describes the diseases of the urethra in the female in a similar number of pages. Stricture of the urethra is separately considered by E. L. Keyes, jun. There is a section on disease of the scrotum and testicle, which includes articles by George Gilbert Smith, A. Raymond Stevens, J. Dellinger Barney, and Edwin Beer. The anatomy of the prostate is described by Quinby, and Pilcher has a long article on prostatic obstruction. Young devotes a chapter to cancer of the prostate, and another to sarcoma of the prostate. The second volume comprises a section on the bladder, another on the ureter, and a third on the kidney. Kretschmer is responsible for the anatomy and physiology of the bladder, Lower for diverticulum, and Hagner for injuries of that organ. Caulk has an article of considerable length on infections of the bladder. Stone in the bladder and the different methods of treatment are fully discussed by

Cabot, who also contributes the chapter on stone in the kidney in Section III. Tumours of the bladder are described by Geraghty, and a full description of the tests of the renal function is given by the same author in the kidney section. The section on the ureter occupies sixty-six pages, and is written by Hunner. In the kidney section, in addition to those already mentioned, there are articles on anatomy and physiology by Quinby; hydro-nephrosis, moveable kidney and injuries by Squire; bilharziosis and echinococcus, by Edward L. Young, jun.; tuberculosis, by O'Neil; and tumours, by Binney. The volumes are profusely illustrated by photographs, drawings, and coloured plates, and some of the articles possess a bibliography.

VACCINES AND SERA: THEIR CLINICAL VALUE IN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PRACTICE. By A. GEOFFREY SHERA, B.A., M.D., B.C.Cantab., Hon. Captain R.A.M.C. With an Introduction by Sir CLIFFORD ALBUTT, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S. Pp. xxi + 226. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton, 1918.

In the short space of some two hundred pages, Captain Shera gives briefly the results of his experiences in vaccine and serum therapy in military hospitals. The book is divided into four sections dealing respectively with (1) vaccines, (2) sera, (3) specific therapy, and (4) miscellaneous matters, such as auto-serum and normal serum therapy. The section dealing with vaccines is the largest. Here the author adopts the method of treating each vaccine under a disease group—e.g., diseases of the genito-urinary tract, diseases of infected gunshot wounds, diseases of respiration, &c. The section closes with a short chapter on tuberculin, in which it is concluded "that the therapeutic use of tuberculins is neither justified by use nor does the experimental evidence on which it is based bear repetition." The second section of the book deals with the filterable viruses, cerebro-spinal meningitis, tetanus, diphtheria, and anthrax. Sections three and four are very short, and treat only of certain aspects of specific therapy, such as salvarsanized auto-serums, transfusion, &c. The book is completed by a glossary and a tabular classification of vaccines and sera arranged from the standpoints of both prophylaxis and curative treatment.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION, HAEMORRHAGE, AND THE ANÆMIAS. By BERTRAM M. BERNHEIM, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S. With 18 illustrations; pp. xix + 259. Price 18s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1917.

This is an expansion of the chapter devoted to the subject in the author's earlier work on the surgery of the vascular system. After an introductory historical note, preliminary chapters are devoted to the phenomena of bleeding, the control of haemorrhage, and the diagnosis of blood loss. Indications for transfusion are tabulated, including not only primary anaemia but even the less-promising secondary forms. Dangers are discussed, but dismissed with a caution that takes the form of an appendix on the technique of agglutination tests. "Methods" are covered in about sixty pages, and though direct plans are fully described, the "citration" system and a modification of the Kimpton instrument appeal most kindly to the author. The rest of the book gives the writer's experience of transfusion for acute hemorrhage, for simple and pernicious anaemia, for haemorrhagic diseases, for leukaemia and splenic anaemia. There is a bibliography and an index.

DR. JOHN RADCLIFFE; A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF HIS FELLOWS AND FOUNDATIONS. By J. B. NIAS, M.D., M.R.C.P., Radcliffe Travelling Fellow, 1882-85. With 13 plates; pp. 147. Price 12s. 6d. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1918.

The present work has been published in commemoration of the bicentenary of Radcliffe's death by Dr. Nias, who for many years has been collecting biographical data about his predecessors in the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship. The sketch of Radcliffe's life contains an account of his career at Oxford and in London, and of his friendship with Mead, who probably gave him much help in settling the details of the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships. Dr. Nias is of opinion that these appointments were originally intended to benefit the

University directly by improving the raw material for appointments to University professorships, and not by any means to be the endowments for the benefit of the medical profession, which they have since become. Biographical notices of the Radcliffe Fellows are given in chronological order from 1715, when the first two fellows were elected, until the present time, with the exception of Fellows still alive, in whose case merely a note as to their present professional position is given. The history of the Radcliffe Foundations contains contributions by Dr. Hatchett Jackson on the Radcliffe Library, by Dr. Rambaut on the Radcliffe Observatory, and by Dr. Macan, Master of University College, on Radcliffe and University College.

ORGANISM AND ENVIRONMENT AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE PHYSIOLOGY OF BREATHING
(Silliman Memorial Lecture). By JOHN SCOTT HALDANE, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
Pp. xi + 138. Price \$1.25. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1917.

In this volume are included four of the Silliman Lectures for 1915, delivered at Yale University by Dr. J. S. Haldane. They are as follows: (I) The Regulation of Breathing. (II) The Readjustments of Regulation in Acclimatization and Disease. (III) Regulation of the Environment, Internal and External. (IV) Organic Regulation as the Essence of Life. Inadequacy of Mechanistic and Vitalistic Conceptions. The conflict between the mechanistic and vitalistic schools is viewed from a new angle and will thus appeal to the general biologist and philosopher. For physiologists and physicians the book has an even more direct and practical value, the recent important discoveries regarding the regulation of breathing, the reaction of the blood and the phenomena of acidosis being briefly described in simple and clear language.

MILITARY MEDICAL MANUALS. General Editor: Sir ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. **WAR OTITIS AND WAR DEAFNESS: DIAGNOSIS—TREATMENT—MEDICAL REPORTS.** By H. BOURGEOIS and M. SOUDILLE. Preface by Médecin-Inspecteur JOUBERT. English Translation edited by J. DUNDAS GRANT, M.D., F.R.C.S. With 31 illustrations and 6 plates; pp. xviii + 231. Price 6s. net. London: University of London Press, Ltd.; Paris: Masson et Cie, 1918.

The publishers of this series have done good service to those who have to deal with war medicine and surgery and aurists have especially to thank them for this volume dealing with military aspects of aural surgery. Drs. Bourgeois and Sourdille's work on war otitis and war deafness is characterized by the minuteness of detail and the studious lucidity of French writers, while the accuracy of the translation is vouched for by the English editor, Dr. Dundas Grant. The earlier chapters deal with the diseases of the ear as affected by the circumstances of war. A modified radical mastoid operation is described in some detail, supplying many hints for the military surgeon, whether at the Front or at the Base. The traumatic lesions are more in the picture, and their consideration is very complete. They are described as they occur in the various regions—auricle, tympanum, mastoid region, neighbouring parts of the skull more or less remote and the intracranial structures as they are related to the hearing and equilibrial functions. The various tests for hearing are detailed and compared and the relatively few "bed-rock" tests are discussed not only in the light of academical refinement, but also in that of common-sense and special experience. Many difficulties in the diagnosis of organic, functional, perpetuated, exaggerated and simulated deafness are simplified and to a great extent cleared up. The examination of recruits and conditions of fitness for service, as well as the preparation of reports on the disabilities leading to discharge and pensions or gratuities are very fully explained, in so far as they concern the hearing functions. The later chapters are those which will appeal most particularly to those who have to deal with troops, as, in view of the enormous incidence of disease and injury of the ears and various disturbances of hearing in this war, questions in connexion with them are constantly arising. Answers to most of them will be found in this work.

RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIO-THERAPEUTICS. By ROBERT KNOX, M.D.Ed., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond. Second edition, in two volumes. Vol. I: Radiography, with 78 plates and 338 other illustrations; pp. xxv + 384 + xx. Price 30s. net. Vol. II: Radio-therapeutics, with 15 plates and 100 other illustrations; pp. x + 222. Price 15s. net. London: A. and C. Black, Ltd., 1917-18.

The first volume, dealing with radiography and diagnosis, has been considerably enlarged and thoroughly revised. It deals with the whole subject from a full consideration of sources of energy and appliances and their application in every class of diagnostic work to which the X-rays are applicable. Separate chapters are devoted to such subjects as localization of foreign bodies, the development of the bones, diseases of bones and joints, and their differential diagnosis, and the examination of the principal systems of the body, thorax, abdomen and pelvis. The illustrations are both clear and numerous, those of normal parts being so complete as to take the place of an X-ray atlas. The radiography of the skull is a branch that receives special attention, and here, as in many other parts of the work, the influence of experience with cases arising out of the War shows itself unmistakably. The volume closes with a chapter on congenital malformations and the usual glossary, bibliography and index. Volume II is devoted to the consideration of the therapeutic applications of the X-rays and radium singly and combined. The changes in normal and diseased tissues under radiation are dealt with at length and illustrated with microscopic slides. Numerous cases are illustrated, both before and after treatment. Methods of measuring dosage, the use of filters, and appliances for treatment of special areas, are fully explained; those referring to the application of radium being specially complete. A chapter on the physics of radium is contributed by C. E. S. Phillips, F.R.S.E., and others deal with the application of radiations to injuries and diseases met with in military practice, and plastic surgery of the face and jaws, the last being specially contributed by Mr. Percival P. Cole.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. XII, NO. 2, DECEMBER, 1918).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[The purpose of these "Notes" is neither to praise nor to blame, but merely to draw attention to some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—ED.]

PATHOLOGIE DE GUERRE DU LARYNX ET DE LA TRACHEE. Par E. J. MOURE, G. LIÉBAULT et G. CANUYT. With 8 coloured plates and 128 other illustrations; pp. 370. Price 25 fr. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1918.

This is a detailed description of the various lesions of the larynx and trachea resulting from the War. The first chapter is devoted to pure functional lesions, mutism, aphonia and stammering resulting from shock caused by the bursting of large shells near the victim. The symptoms, signs and treatment of these lesions are described in detail, and it is pointed out that the respiratory capacity of *mutilés* is always deficient and that the prognosis depends on the amount. It is claimed that with proper treatment a genuine aphonic ought to recover his voice and that those who are cured can and ought to return to active service. The second chapter treats of extralaryngeal lesions—namely, the injuries of nerves and neighbouring organs, such as the oesophagus, pharynx, &c. The anatomy of the laryngeal, glossopharyngeal, vagus, spinal accessory and hypoglossal nerves is discussed and the various disorders which result from their paralysis both individually and in combination. The third chapter deals with the injuries of the larynx and trachea themselves: the dangers such as haemorrhage, asphyxia, emphysema; the causes of sudden death; the complications that supervene, more especially the different forms of stenosis which result. Treatment is very fully discussed and the value of X-rays and bronchoscopy are emphasized. A short account of the lesions resulting from "gassing" is also included. In the last chapter, which comprises more than half the book, the technique of the various operations is minutely described. General anaesthetics are deprecated as a rule. "High" tracheotomy is preferred to the "low" operation; the trachea should always be incised "sous le contrôle de la vue"; to prevent blood entering the air-passages the tracheal opening should be as small as possible. The methods of performing the thyrotomy are discussed and preference is given to the "procédé de Moure" which, shortly stated, consists of local anaesthesia, absence of tracheotomy, immediate and complete suture, the patient leaving the operating table breathing through the normal passages. Lastly there is the treatment of traumatic stenosis of the larynx, which occupies perhaps the most important part of the book. Moure is very strongly opposed to all forms of internal dilatation and argues strongly in favour of tracheo-laryngostomy. His method consists in complete division of the stricture by laying it open freely from the front so as to restore the normal calibre of the air-way. The new channel so formed is then preserved by insertion into the wound of a roll of gauze (*pansement en cigare*) which is fixed above a tracheotomy tube, the packing being changed every three or four days and replaced by a vulcanite cannula after two months, when the wound is lined with epidermis. The second stage consists in removing the tracheotomy tube and cannula and inserting a vulcanite

tube into the air passage, the ends of which project above and below the limits of the wound for several months. Thirdly, the tube is removed, and lastly after several weeks or months, the fistula is closed by plastic flaps. Moure has treated twenty-four "canulards" by this method with eight complete cures, and sixteen of his patients are on the road to recovery. As he says, the great majority of tracheotomized patients can and ought to be cured.

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND THEIR PURIFICATION. By ALEXANDER CRUIKSHANK HOUSTON, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.Ed. Illustrated; pp. xv + 136. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., 1918.

This is another book by the Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, and is written for the expert and non-expert reader who is interested in the problem of a safe water supply in rural districts, many of which are served by water supplies not under the direct control of a public authority. The first part of the book is devoted to rain water as a source of supply, and its purification; two chapters to well waters, springs, brooks, river and lake waters. The methods of sterilization and purification of these waters are dealt with in detail. Two further chapters give the results of actual experiments, and, lastly, a description of apparatus required is given. At the commencement of each chapter there is a summary of the matters discussed, and the conclusions arrived at are stated succinctly at the close. The book should prove of great value to those who are interested in the subject (and of rural dwellers who is not?), particularly from the offer of the author, Sir A. C. Houston, to explain any difficulty to a reader who cares to communicate with him.

JAMES HINTON: A SKETCH. By Mrs. HAVELOCK ELLIS. With a Preface by HAVELOCK ELLIS, and 8 full-page illustrations; pp. xxviii + 289. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: Stanley Paul and Co., 1918.

The author has endeavoured to sketch the lifework of "one of the most remarkable men in our profession," as the late Sir Samuel Wilks once wrote of James Hinton. Born at Reading in 1822, the third child of John Howard Hinton, M.A., a Baptist minister, he qualified in 1847, and five years later he set up as a specialist in aural surgery in London. As Mr. George Peard said of him, "his heart was not in the work he had to do as a professional man, but in the work he never had time to do; his desire for human welfare exceeded in its intensity the sum of all his other desires." He soon began to write on biological subjects, and after the publication of his "*Life in Nature*," he earned the praise of Thackeray, who remarked: "Whatever else this man can do, he can write." In 1863 he was appointed aural surgeon to Guy's Hospital, the post being specially created for him, and he settled in practice in 18, Savile Row. Intimacy with James Hinton deepened the belief in his greatness. This was the testimony of those who knew him well and in his most trying moods. He always insisted on right motives for all actions, and he preached the doctrine that our own goodness should never be allowed to stand in the way of our doing good. His moral writings occupied four large volumes. He saw the necessity that exists for all of us to "understand the art of ceasing to make innocent things wrong." Hinton's views on sexual matters were somewhat iconoclastic. He maintained that passionate desire should make the body an instrument wherein the soul can express itself and be incapable of anything else. The cure of prostitution is to be found in a great woman-sacrifice, nothing else or less. It is to women that he looks as a saviour of women. We are too accustomed to treat our sexuality as if it were the devil instead of the angel of our lives. The chief evil in our modern life lies in our incapacity to realize that the sexual passion, frightful as it is as a ruler, is sacred as a servant. The ideal relations of the sexes must be according to use, or service, as well as pleasure, and according to reason and love with no self in them at all at the basis. His attitude to women, whom he worshipped, was characteristic. He realized, as few men have ever done, the inner tragedies of women's lives, and this gave Hinton's work its value with regard to women's problems. Speaking of marriage, he declares that, even in its ideal form, it is not always complete in its beauty and usefulness. The marriage of the future will combine, not only pleasure and the production of children, but will have for its

main object work for the world. "Women are heroes," he cries, "and they should be treated as such." His gospel is that man's needs ought never to mean woman's sacrifice, but the needs of woman should alone constitute man's pleasure. His ideas respecting monogamy and polygamy are in many senses revolutionary, but they provide much food for serious reflection. "It should be possible," he declares, "for a woman to devote her life to a work, and yet to have a husband. This would be placing her on a par with men. It must be a depressing influence for women to know that, if they marry, they must be absorbed in house-work; that is, they are being used up for the man." From the point of view of a lover, a doctor and a redeemer, he probed into the evils with which, as yet, neither religion nor legislation seem able to cope. Hinton was a true seer in that he was one of the first to recognize that woman's need is man's opportunity, instead of man's need demanding her sacrifice. His views on "The Mystery of Pleasure and Pain," and on "Art and Morals," are typical of his teaching. He died in 1875 in a hospital at St. Michael's, in the Azores, of a cerebral tumour. There is a full index and several photographs.

SURGERY IN WAR. By ALFRED J. HULL, F.R.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.M.C. With a Preface by Lieutenant-General T. H. J. C. GOODWIN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Director-General, A.M.S. Second edition. With 210 illustrations; pp. xv + 624. Price 25s. net. London: J. and A. Churchill, 1918.

This is the second edition of the work, which contains a full account of its subject—surgery in war—whilst it presupposes a knowledge of surgery in general. It is profusely illustrated both by reproduction of photographs and by coloured illustrations. There is a full index. The Director-General, Lieutenant-General Goodwin, has written the preface, in which he notes a more detailed description of the primary treatment of wounds by excision and suture, as well as concerning shock and trench feet. Colonel Hull has been assisted by: Colonel E. M. Pilcher, who contributes the introduction; Captain W. Miller, a chapter on gunshot wounds of the chest; Dr. C. H. Browning, that on tetanus; Captain A. A. W. Petrie, on wound infection and anaërobic infection; Colonel Owen W. Richards, on wounds of the abdomen; Major Jocelyn Swan, on gunshot injuries of peripheral nerves, and on the later treatment of bone injuries; and Captain H. E. H. Tracy, on gunshot wounds of the jaw and face. The work commences with the bacteriology of gunshot wounds, followed by the various methods of treatment; next comes the removal of foreign bodies, aided by radiographical localization; then chapters on tetanus, on anaërobic infection, and on gas gangrene. Then follow chapters on special regional surgery, gunshot wounds of the head, spine and blood-vessels, with separate chapters on haemorrhage and transfusion of blood; gunshot wounds of joints, of the abdomen, of the chest, of the peripheral nerves, of the limbs in general, and amputation of the jaw and face; on compound fractures, shock, and trench feet. A final chapter of some forty pages on the later treatment of gunshot injuries of bone, deals with questions which will be of continued interest for many years.

WAR SURGERY OF THE ABDOMEN. By CUTHBERT WALLACE, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.Eng., M.B., B.S. Lond. With 26 illustrations; pp. viii + 152. Price 10s. 6d net. London: J. and A. Churchill, 1918.

To quote the author in his preface: "This book contains the experience in abdominal surgery of a sector of the battle line over a period of thirty months. It is founded on the practice of many surgeons, working under different conditions and in different hospitals. The personal equation and influence of locality have thus been largely eliminated. It is hoped that the figures quoted may present a standard with which other surgeons may compare their results." The figures quoted will certainly do this, but the book is very much more than an array of figures; it is full of interest and rich with information. "In South Africa we learnt to treat many wounds with little respect. Wounds were allowed to scab over, and did remarkably well. Many surgeons were convinced that rest, starvation and morphia were the right treatment of abdominal wounds. This war, fought on infected soil, has proved that dirty wounds must be cleaned. It has also shown that penetrating abdominal wounds should

be explored." The collection and evacuation of the wounded to the regimental aid posts, the advanced dressing stations, and so to the casualty clearing station or advanced operating centre is then described, and a tribute is paid to the magnificent work of the regimental medical officer and his stretcher bearers. A general review of abdominal wounds follows, in which amongst others the following points are dealt with : The relative frequency of abdominal wounds, the nature of the projectiles, the relative mortality of the different projectiles, the influence of the position and the direction of wounds as affecting prognosis, and the comparative frequency of wounds in the different viscera. A table is given showing the effect on the mortality-rate produced by the time which has elapsed between the receipt of the wound and the operation, from which it is seen that up to six hours the chances are in favour of the patient, and after that period are always against him. It follows from this that the sooner a man is operated upon the better, provided he can be kept quiet and well nursed, so that the casualty clearing station if reasonably far forward (from 10,000 to 15,000 yards from the line) is the best place for the operation. The mobile operating van is considered, and rejected as impracticable. The diagnosis of penetration of the peritoneal cavity is then considered. "It may be said that the wound of a hollow viscus has in itself no symptoms ; it is haemorrhage or peritonitis which gives the danger signal." "Experience has shown that one has to be very careful in making a negative diagnosis, and it has also shown the wisdom of operating in doubtful cases." The next fifty pages are devoted to wounds of particular organs : their diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. Many interesting cases are quoted to illustrate the conditions found at operation. A chapter is devoted to abdomino-thoracic wounds and diaphragmatic herniae, and this is followed by a chapter on the "causes of failure."

THE STATICS OF THE FEMALE PELVIC VISCIERA. By R. H. PARAMORE, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng. Volume I, with 26 illustrations ; pp. xviii + 383. Price 18s. net. London : H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1918.

In fourteen chapters and 354 pages the author has exhaustively completed his subject from the academic standpoint he has adopted. The acceptable accomplishment of his aim has been attained by study, research, experiment, resource, judgment and compilation, reminding the reader of the similar, subtle and serious, studies of John Hunter. It is a laborious method, in which the sieve is used with effect and discrimination. What are the materials ? They are revivals, opinions and efforts concerning the constituents of the pelvic floor. A connexion of first importance ought to be recalled. The pioneer movement was established in 1884 by Dr. David Berry Hart in his "Atlas of Female Pelvic Anatomy"; his description of the pelvic floor as a whole, and of its behaviour under various influences, including the genu-pectoral position, has been followed by discussion betraying interminable ingenuity, restlessness, and rivalry. During the summer of 1907, the author of this volume was attracted to the subject, now so deservedly his own. He is the sponsor for the musculature : he has written often upon it : he has done justice to the muscles and their tendinous fasciae : he liberally discusses the connective tissues : he is generally sceptical as to ligamentary and other hangings or supports of the uterus. Details, otherwise wearisome, have been laboriously investigated in chapter after chapter, terminating with the sufficiency of the pelvic floor. Surgery—abdominal and pelvic not excepted—has banished in abundance old views and absurd teachings, and has established realities where superstitions had lagged behind. When the pelvic floor is more conveniently and rightly regarded as the perineum and as the continuation of the anterior abdominal wall, conservative and operative surgery will look back on the enduring merit of the original lead of Dr. David Berry Hart and on the selective achievements of Dr. R. H. Paramore in the elaboration and adjustment of details. This glaring need Dr. R. H. Paramore, by his text, illustrations and bibliography, has fulfilled in a highly creditable manner. The volume is a most welcome and permanent addition to the special literature.

A TEXT-BOOK OF PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, OR THE ACTION OF DRUGS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By ARTHUR R. CUSHNY, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Seventh edition. With 71 illustrations; pp. viii + 712. Price 18s. net. London: J. and A. Churchill, 1918.

Professor Cushny's text-book is already too well known to need detailed notice. The present volume marks the seventh edition of this useful work, and the opportunity has been taken thoroughly to revise the whole of it and to bring it up to date. The issue of the ninth revision of the United States Pharmacopœia has made it necessary to review the description of many drugs. The section on disinfectants has been revised in the light of war experiences; the treatment of dysentery with the ipecacuanha alkaloids has now been firmly established; a reconciliation of clinical and experimental results with digitalis is attempted, and the action of certain of the opium alkaloids has been further developed. The general arrangement of the book into an introduction and four parts is maintained. Part I deals with substances characterized chiefly by their local action; Part II with substances characterized chiefly by action after absorption; Part III with the heavier metals; Part IV with cod-liver oil, hypophosphites and glycerophosphates, together with various mechanical remedies; whilst a classification of drugs according to their therapeutic uses, and a clear index, complete the book.

WAR WOUNDS OF THE LUNG: NOTES ON THEIR SURGICAL TREATMENT AT THE FRONT. By PIERRE DUVAL. Authorized English translation. With 27 plates and illustrations; pp. viii + 99. Price 8s. 6d. net. Bristol: John Wright and Sons, Ltd., 1918.

Duval rightly contends that the practice which obtained for rather more than the first two years of the war of treating wounds of the chest on lines different from those of other parts of the body has no logical basis. That this is true is now universally recognized, and to no one is greater credit due for the elucidation of this fact than to Duval himself. Deaths from chest wounds are due to causes which produce the same results in other wounds, and which in relation to their ill-effects on other wounded tissues have for some time been appreciated and overcome—viz., haemorrhage and infection. Duval advocates more general and earlier operative interference with the object of dealing with the haemorrhage directly, and of preventing infection by excision of the damaged tissues and removal of foreign bodies. From the purely surgical standpoint the argument is most convincingly presented, and its validity must be admitted; but the practicability of routine early operation on chest cases in fully equipped surgical centres near the line on an active front hinges so much on military considerations, transport, &c., that such questions cannot be decided solely on surgical grounds.

STUDIES IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY. By BERNARD GLUECK, M.D. From the Criminal Department, Government Hospital for the Insane (U.S.A.). Pp. viii + 269. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: William Heinemann, 1916.

This is one of a series of monograph supplements to the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, the publication of which is authorized by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. In a series of papers, rather than in a connected survey, the author has endeavoured to apply the recent methods of psycho-pathology to an intensive study of the criminal classes. In the first paper on psychogenesis, the author points out that the psychoses of criminals can be established far more clearly in prisoners awaiting a trial than in those already in jail, since the deleterious effect of confinement on physical health can be eliminated. He brings forward reasons for believing that the important aetiological factor in a large number of cases is the emotional shock which the commission of crime and its attendant consequences provoke. He supports his view by detailed accounts of conditions, such as stupor, amnesia, headaches, delusions, &c., which develop after the commission of offence, in prisoners apparently normal during their previous life. The next paper, on the psychoses of prisoners, carries this theme further, and contains a strong plea for the establishment of a psychiatric department in prisons for the special treatment of

these cases. A chapter on litigious paranoia gives an account of two persistent litigants who, after bringing numerous actions against their supposed persecutors, were finally recognized as insane when charged with criminal offences. Both cases illustrate the need for closer co-operation between the lawyer and the physician in the administration of the law. The final chapters in this book deal with malingering and kleptomania.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND AORTA. By ARTHUR DOUGLASS HIRSCHFELDER, M.D. With an Introductory Note by LEWELLYS F. BARKER, M.D., LL.D. Third edition. With 20 plates and 325 illustrations by the author; pp. xxviii + 732. Price 30s. net. Philadelphia and London : J. B. Lippincott Co., 1918.

To the student of cardiology, Dr. Hirschfelder's book offers a compendium of phenomena observed at the bedside with facts learned in the laboratory in order to show how each supplements the other in observation of the patient and in direction of treatment. At the end of each section a full bibliography is published, so that the totality forms one of the most useful text-books and works of reference in any language on this special subject. The numerous and excellent illustrations lend added value to the letterpress. The present edition records in the main changes of evolution. Graphic methods, which have now become routine are carefully dealt with, so that it is possible, even without firsthand acquaintance, to assess the precise diagnostic value of each. Studies with the volume pulse demonstrate the importance of back-flow in the peripheral arteries, and give a new meaning to pulse curves. Additional evidence is afforded for the contention of the author in 1908, and of Dr. Thomas Lewis in 1909, that extrasystoles, auricular tachycardia and fibrillation are closely related phenomena which represent an ascending scale of increased irritability of the heart-muscle. Other new matter comprises studies of cardiac overstrain in soldiers, cardiac dyspnœa, the total volume of the blood in cardiac disease, hyperthyroidism, and the use of digitalis in large doses, various observers being quoted to show that the beneficial action of this drug is often greatest when the pulse-rate is slowed down to fifty to sixty beats per minute. Dr. Hirschfelder states that in order to obtain this result large doses may have to be administered for a considerable period of time, and the patient may entirely miss the benefit if half-hearted therapy is resorted to.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOSEPH BLACK, M.D. By Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S. With an Introduction dealing with the Life and Work of Sir William Ramsay, by F. G. DONNAN, F.R.S. With 7 illustrations; pp. xix + 148. Price 6s. 6d. net. London : Constable and Co., Ltd., 1918.

For many years Sir William Ramsay devoted one lecture a week during the summer term to the history of chemistry. Black originated the quantitative study of chemical reaction, and though chemical science has travelled far in the interval between "fixed air" and argon, the mantle so greatly and honourably worn by Ramsay was none other than that of Black. As he was, like Black, an alumnus of Glasgow University, it is most appropriate that he should have brought out this life and letters. At Glasgow, Black was a pupil of Cullen's and succeeded him there as lecturer on chemistry and again in Edinburgh as professor of chemistry (1766). As is not infrequently the case, Black's best work, that on latent heat and that on gases, was done at an early age, before he migrated to Edinburgh, where he passed an uneventful life in teaching his students and helping forward the cause of science and industry. His calm and attractive personality is well brought out in extracts from letters written by himself and by his friends; Lord Brougham describes him as "a person whose opinions on every subject were marked by calmness and sagacity, wholly free from passion and prejudice, while affectation was only known to him from the comedies he might have read." Five out of the seven illustrations are successful reproductions from the series of original portraits and caricature etchings made by John Kay and published in 1837, and special attention may be directed to "The Philosophers," Black and Hutton, whose intimate friendship is told in Chapter VII. Professor F. G. Donnan contributes as the introduction a sympathetic account of Sir William Ramsay's life and personality.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. XII, No. 3, JANUARY, 1919).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[*The purpose of these "Notes" is neither to praise nor to blame, but merely to draw attention to some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—ED.*]

THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE PROTEINS. By R. H. A. PLIMMER, D.Sc. In three parts. Part I: Analysis. Third edition. Pp. xii + 174. Price 6s. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1917.

The third edition of Dr. Plimmer's monograph on the chemical constitution of the proteins has been divided into three parts. As most of the new work done since the last edition appeared has been connected with analyses it has been thought advisable to devote the first part entirely to a consideration of the methods employed in protein analysis and their results. After an introductory description of the naturally occurring proteins, the author considers the effects of hydrolysis by different methods. He then passes on to the isolation and estimation of the amino-acids, and describes the composition of various proteins in amino-acids as obtained by different observers. Finally, the analysis of proteins by determination of the distribution of the various kinds of nitrogen is dealt with. A full bibliography is appended, and the former omission of references in the text to the papers quoted in the bibliography has been remedied.

CHEMISTRY OF FOOD AND NUTRITION. By HENRY C. SHERMAN, Ph.D. Second edition, re-written and enlarged. Pp. xiii + 454. Price \$2. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1918.

The science of dietetics and nutrition has been much neglected in this country, and, although British workers have contributed in some degree to the advances recently made in the subject, the bulk of the work has emanated from American laboratories. It is not surprising, therefore, that most of the current text-books dealing with the chemistry of food and metabolism also come from across the Atlantic. Some of them are highly technical and are suited more to the specialist than to the student or general practitioner, but the work under review, by the Professor of Food Chemistry in Columbia University, compiled as the result of several years' experience in teaching, does not belong to that class, and furnishes a concise yet sufficient summary of the subject for all who are interested in food as a factor in health and disease. The first edition, published in 1911, has now been re-written and enlarged. The scientific foundations on which our present views of food and nutrition are built are

adequately described, and particular attention has been paid to the difficult task of presenting the striking results of some of the most recent investigations of the effects of various food constituents on growth and disease in such a manner as to make clear their importance without giving an exaggerated impression, and with due emphasis upon the fact that on many significant points any interpretation now offered is necessarily tentative. It should be pointed out that this book is concerned only with the chemistry of the subject with which it deals, and is especially concerned with the food requirements of man and those considerations which should guide our judgment of the nutritive value of foods. A detailed description of the individual articles of diet has appeared in another volume by the same author, entitled "Food Products." The two together form a useful introduction to the science of dietetics, and for those who wish to study any particular branch of the subject more deeply the references at the end of each chapter will afford a satisfactory guide.

THE OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC INTESTINAL STASIS. By Sir W. ARBUTHNOT LANE, Bt., C.B. Fourth edition. With 133 illustrations; pp. xii + 328. Price 20s. net. London : Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton, 1918.

In the fourth edition of Sir Arbuthnot Lane's well-known work the views of several authorities on special branches of medical science have been included as separate chapters. Professor J. G. Adami, who, in 1914, rather vigorously criticized the doctrine that seventeen symptoms and nine diseases were indirectly due to intestinal stasis, contributes an interesting and broad-minded essay on "Intestinal Stasis, Intoxication and Subinfection," and from further consideration finds how slight now is the difference of opinion between his and Sir Arbuthnot Lane's views. He agrees that strain brought to bear upon the mesenteries and main areas of suspension of the bowels results in the production of non-inflammatory bands, but, though he pays passing tribute to Dr. Mutch's work, originally published in the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine* (1914) and now reproduced in this volume, he shows reason for his belief that the diverse symptoms are not solely due to intoxication, but also depend on the escape of bacteria into the tissues and organs of the body. In support of the bacterial factor he quotes Rosenow's experimental production of fibrosis by streptococci of a low grade of virulence, and Mutch's conclusion that Still's disease is due to the growth in the intestine and passage into the circulation of the *Micrococcus citreus*. He, however, admits the existence of a considerable number of conditions both acute and chronic, of infectious origin—of non-specific morbid states—which may be produced, not by a single species of pathogenic microbe, but indifferently by several species, such as may be present in the alimentary canal. In his contribution on "The Great Bowel from an Anatomist's Point of View," Professor Arthur Keith concludes that the real cause of intestinal stasis is a lesion of the neuro-muscular system of the intestine, which in the first instance may be functional, though later structural changes may follow, the peritoneal bands and adhesions being not the cause but in most instances a mere accompaniment of stasis. Dr. Mutch's two papers contain the results of much laboratory research ; the first, on the bacterio-chemistry of the small intestine, has already been mentioned ; the second, on "Chronic Streptococcal Infection of the Alimentary Canal," is based on the examination of cultures secured at operation or from the colon immediately after its removal by Sir Arbuthnot Lane. Local delay is the primary, and deficient assimilation of food in the upper parts of the digestive tract the second, essential factor favouring streptococcal growth in the intestines, a rich nitrogenous diet being requisite for streptococcal growth, and for streptococcal predominance in the presence of *Bacillus coli*, which exerts an inhibitory influence, a generous carbohydrate admixture. The results of infection with *Streptococcus longus*—pain, diarrhea, pyrexia, arthritis—are aggravated by excess of carbohydrates, and, clinically, benefit may result from diets either carbohydrate-free or protein-free. Dr. Jordan also has two well-illustrated articles—one at the beginning, the other at the end of the volume—on the skiagraphy of chronic intestinal stasis. The influence of intestinal stasis in hastening presbyopia by inducing sclerosis of the lens is whole-heartedly emphasized by Mr. Ernest Clarke. Sir James Mackenzie's chapter on "X-disease" from his well-known work is included, though at the time when it was written he had not yet come to the conclusion that he now has, that the condition he called X-disease and chronic intestinal stasis

were identical. Major A. White Robertson describes the blood picture, and Dr. Leonard Williams the medical aspects of intestinal stasis. The main part of the volume is, of course, Sir Arbuthnot Lane's full account of the disease with which readers are in the main familiar. The evolution of his views is shown by the inclusion of articles—for example, "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Shoemaker"—written thirty years ago, on the effect of strain in producing changes in the skeleton, for a similar crystallization of resistance in the abdomen leads to the formation of bands which, at first serving a useful purpose, eventually become of pathological importance.

TYPHOID FEVER CONSIDERED AS A PROBLEM OF SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE. By FREDERICK P. GAY. Pp. xi + 286. Price \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1918.

The author's purpose is to point out the relations of the laboratory and clinic in connexion with the problem of typhoid fever; he also aims at striking a balance between the clinical treatises of Curschmann and others on the one hand, and the many excellent laboratory and public health works on the other. It is the life-history of the typhoid bacillus that has been followed up in this book, rather than the manifestations of the disease it produces, and the book gives a very clear insight into the nature of the problem. The modes of infection, the diagnosis and sequelæ, occupy four chapters, and an excellent account of our present-day knowledge of the "carrier" state is found in Chapter VII. The author discusses at some length the questions of the general measures of prevention, the artificial immunization against typhoid fever, and also the protective value of vaccination against typhoid. A chapter is devoted to the paratyphoidal infections. In the chapter on treatment the author states that "the book is in no way designed to serve as a clinical manual . . . our consideration of the treatment of typhoid fever logically limits itself to a consideration of certain types of therapy which may be regarded as really efficacious in modifying the course of the disease or as specific in nature." The chapter on "Suggested Methods of Advance in solving the Typhoid Problem" is interesting. An exhaustive bibliography has been added, but there is no index.

THE CHEMISTRY OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS. Second revised edition. By PERCY MAY, D.Sc.Lond. Pp. 250. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1918.

This is more than a mere description of the chemical nature and mode of preparation of synthetic drugs; attention is paid to the reactions between the drugs and the living organism, and as regards the relation between the chemical characters and pharmacological actions of drugs it is shown that wide generalizations cannot be drawn and that it is only in the case of closely related compounds that relationships can be traced. Valuable information can often be obtained by studying the changes that a drug undergoes in the animal body, for by this means light may be thrown on the action of the drug and guidance provided as to the preparation of fresh synthetic products of a less toxic nature, the usual alteration of drugs brought about by the metabolism of the body being in the direction of the conversion of an active and poisonous drug into one less active and less poisonous. Compared with foodstuffs, most drugs are destroyed with difficulty by the body, and owe their activity to this property, but if they are absolutely resistant they are quite inactive; substances with a specific action must be fairly resistant, otherwise they would react with all protoplasm. After three introductory chapters dealing with the theory and action of synthetic drugs, the effect of various elements and radicles, and the chemical changes of drugs in the organism, successive chapters are devoted to various groups of drugs, the narcotics and general anaesthetics, antipyretics and analgesics, the alkaloids, atropine and the tropeins, the morphine and isoquinoline groups of alkaloids, adrenalin and other derivatives of ethylamine, the derivatives of phenol, antiseptics, the purin derivatives (diuretics) and purgatives. In the chapter on the arsenic and antimony compounds a good description is given of the salvarsan preparations and reference is made to Danysz's luargol. The last chapter, "on various other compounds of interest" deals with the glucosides, camphor, and, among the sulphur compounds, with ichthyol, ichthalbine, and intramine or di-o-aminophenyl-disulphide. There is a useful index and the book is of a convenient size and get-up.

HYGIENE OF THE EYE. By WM. CAMPBELL POSEY, A.B., M.D. With 120 illustrations; pp. x + 344. Price 18s. net. Philadelphia and London : J. B. Lippincott Co., 1918.

The main object of this work is an appeal to the general public in respect of matters concerned in the preservation of the eyesight. Thus from the educational point of view the subject is fully discussed, in relation to errors of refraction, spectacles, strabismus, artificial lighting, and school life generally, and the daylight illumination of rooms and buildings. A review follows of the more common diseases of the eye, and observations are added upon the manner in which the eye is affected by the general health. Blindness and the diseases and conditions leading to it are discussed together with the national movements which are being made towards its prevention. Particular attention is given to ocular injuries, arising from the risks incurred in the course of industrial occupations, and the means of preventing such injuries. A good deal of elementary knowledge of the subject is contained in the twenty chapters, and the language employed by the author is as free from technicalities as his subject permits. A full index completes the volume.

A HISTORY OF THE BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY. By G. MUNRO SMITH, M.D., L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S. With 87 illustrations; pp. xiii + 507. Price 12s. 6d. net. Bristol : J. W. Arrowsmith, Ltd., 1917.

The author of this work did not live to see the completion of his labours, but a large portion of it was in type, and the proofs were corrected by him before he passed away, on January 13, 1917. Some quaintly worded memoranda of the early part of the eighteenth century show that the Bristol Royal Infirmary was founded in or about the year 1735. This book is the history of the institution from that date down to June 28, 1912, when the new surgical wing was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen. But while the historical object is rigidly adhered to in the narrative, at the same time that only forms the basis for an extraordinary number of anecdotes, for the most part humorous, relating to the old medical worthies of Bristol and to the patients under their care. The sidelight which these anecdotes throw upon medical practice in the eighteenth century is not only very entertaining, but instructive. The book is a storehouse of medical stories, unfamiliar, and worthy of the telling.

DISEASES OF THE EYE. By J. HERBERT PARSONS, D.Sc., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. Third edition. With 18 plates and 319 text figures; pp. viii + 667. Price 16s. net. London : J. and A. Churchill, 1918.

The author has made considerable additions to the text in this new edition. There is a new section devoted to symptomatic diseases of the eye, inclusive of the ocular manipulations of nervous and other diseases ; more space has been given to operative treatment, especially in relation to the complications of cataract extraction and the more modern methods of dealing with glaucoma, by means of trephining. An exhaustive index is another feature worthy of notice. Although much new matter has been added the author has contrived to reduce somewhat the size of the volume in comparison with the last edition.

CLINICAL CARDIOLOGY. By SELIAN NEUHOF, B.S., M.D. With 20 plates and numerous other illustrations; pp. xix + 302. Price \$4.00. New York : The Macmillan Co., 1917.

At a time when the subject of heart disease is being copiously written about in this country, English readers will be interested in learning how the problems are viewed from the American standpoint. The author describes the various mechanical aids to the study of heart disease, and shows how the information gained through them may be applied clinically. The polygraph and electrocardiograph and orthodiastole are fully described and the tracings made by them are explained. An important section on the "arrhythmias" follows, in which the author explains in detail the significance of the various forms of irregular cardiac action, their recognition by ordinary bedside methods, and their differential diagnosis. Endocarditis

and valvular murmurs are described after the method of the older writers. The thorny subject of blood-pressure is fully dealt with and the conclusions of the writer may be commended to those who pin their faith to the value of sphygmomanometric readings. As regards therapy in circulatory diseases, he deals only with those drugs which upon careful clinical and pharmacological investigation have proved of real value. About digitalis he notes the interesting fact that before the appearance of symptoms of overdosage the patient may complain of "extreme hunger and hunger pangs." He regards this symptom as indicating that sufficient digitalis has been taken, and considers it due to the stimulating effect of the drug on the vagus nerve. The author's intention of emphasizing the clinical side of cardiology is certainly carried out. He gives a number of clinical records of cases to illustrate the various conditions dealt with. The personal note runs all through the book, the author presenting the subject from his own point of view and from his own experience. A final chapter on the therapy of pneumonia from the circulatory standpoint is not encouraging to the therapist who indulges freely in "cardiac stimulants" in this disease.

STUDIES IN ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY (ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE). By ARTHUR E. BAINES, Consulting Electrician. With 10 coloured plates and 146 other illustrations; pp. xxix + 291. Price 12s. 6d. net. London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1918.

STUDIES IN ELECTRO-PATHOLOGY. By A. WHITE ROBERTSON, L.R.C.P. & S.E., Temporary Major, R.A.M.C. With 2 coloured plates and other illustrations; pp. viii + 304. Price 12s. 6d. net. London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1918.

Mr. Baines lays emphasis on three points: the oneness of life, the part electricity plays in vegetable and animal life, and the suggestion that the electromotive force should be made a factor in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. The oneness of life so ably demonstrated by Darwin, Wallace and others in the nineteenth century finds fresh evidence in the twentieth in such scientific works as those under review. Professor Bose, of Calcutta, has already familiarized us with the fact that plants respond to mechanical, chemical and electric stimuli. Mr. Baines here shows that a similarity exists in vegetable and animal life not only in locomotion and sensitiveness, but also in the part electricity plays in their growth, nutrition and reproduction. Time was when the scientific world largely theorized on the physical basis of life. We went a step further when we found that chemical actions accompanied and influenced all vital phenomena. Mr. Baines takes us further still when he explains that chemical functions are controlled by the electromotive force generated within the organism itself. Perhaps one day we shall go higher still (if we have not done so already) and find that all physical, chemical and electrical phenomena in the organism are dominated by the spirit within, which is the ultimate basis of life and its various activities. The author's main contention is that man, like plants, is a self-contained electric machine, that the structure of the body is primarily electrical and that electro-motive force precedes all chemical changes in the body. He brings evidence to show that muscular impulse is due to neuro-electrical and not to chemical disturbances, and that the nature of nerve impulse is also neuro-electrical. Whether vital resistance is synonymous with electrical resistance in the blood and tissues, and how far we are justified in interpreting all life's functions in electrical terms, the future will decide. Meanwhile both Mr. Baines and Dr. A. W. Robertson set out to prove that chemical degenerative changes are marked by electrical diffusion, and that disease occurs when there is a loss of electrical resistance. A rise of temperature has much the same effect upon enzymes as it has upon the velocity of nerve impulse, so that we may well believe that enzymic and metabolic action instead of being wholly chemical may in some measure be electrical. Besides raising the question of interpreting vital phenomena in electrical values, the authors open up a wide field in indicating new lines of medical research. The study of biochemistry and chemical pathology suggests that disease may be due to some disturbance in the manufacture and elaboration of chemical elements such as catalysts, enzymes, vitamins, &c. The study of electro-physiology and electro-pathology may divert our research from bacterial and chemical factors to the generation and

diffusion of electromotive force in the body system, and thus compel us to modify or revolutionize our ideas concerning the aetiology, the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

LYON'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE CASES. By L. A. WADDELL, C.B., C.I.E., LL.D., M.B., F.L.S. Sixth edition. With 69 illustrations; pp. xiii + 783. Price 28s. net. Calcutta and Simla: Thacker, Spink and Co., 1918.

This book has been revised, and several of the chapters rewritten. Dr. Waddell follows the arrangement usual in most text-books on forensic medicine. In his early chapters he deals with medical relations with law courts, and he covers fully the special difficulties in detecting crime peculiar to India. Methods of identification of both the living and the dead are then considered, and in the succeeding chapters various forms of death from violence are examined. Numerous illustrative cases call attention to the differences in medico-legal methods in India and this country. In the chapter on rape, there is an interesting diagram of the *Trichomonas vaginalis* drawn from life by Professor A. Powell. This shows that the figures of the organism which appear in the standard text-books are seriously inaccurate in important respects. The second part of the book is devoted to toxicology, and contains accounts of many Indian poisons which are unfamiliar in this country. Numerous clearly drawn illustrations are included in the book.

PROTHÈSE ET CHIRURGIE CRANIO-MAXILLO-FACIALE. Par J. LEBEDINSKY et M. VIRENQUE. Préface de Dr. H. DELAGENIÈRE. With 421 illustrations; pp. xvi + 398. Price 27 fr. Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils, 1918.

MM. Lebedinsky and Virenque, dentist and surgeon respectively, record their experiences of eighteen months' work and over 700 cases in the centre of surgery and prosthetics of the fourth region. Perhaps the most interesting part of the work is that describing the technique and results of osteo-periosteal grafts taken from the inner surface of the tibia and used in cranioplasty, grafting of the mandible, and restoration of facial contour. From a short preface we learn that the process is due to H. Delagenière, chief surgeon of the second surgical section of the fourth region. An autograft must be used, and immobilization and intimate contact between the graft and the receiving bone are essential since the available evidence seems to show that part at least of the success of the operation is due to bone-forming elements growing into the graft from the adjacent bone. Of fifteen cases of mandibular grafting, nine resulted in complete cure, two showed slight mobility between the fragments, one was unimproved—the patient being refractory, four were of too recent date to report on. In cranioplasty and facial restoration the results have been uniformly good. In cranioplasty the slight curve which the suggested graft takes as it is peeled off the tibia becomes a useful factor in avoiding compression. A large part of the work is devoted to injuries of the jaws requiring collaboration of dentist and surgeon. The dentist's rôle consists chiefly in devising apparatus for the reduction of deformity and the maintenance of immobility. Though there is nothing new in the various apparatus employed, nothing that is useful has been omitted. Exception may perhaps be taken to the form of splint fixation, figured on p. 158, in which a screw passes between two teeth—it appears unclean and painful. The authors recommend early fixation of fractured jaws by means of an "appareil de contention," claiming that thereby disinfection is favoured and diffusion of infection prevented. Many who have seen cases of early fixation at a later period will be inclined to argue that a splinted jaw demands greater attention to the minutiae of cleanliness than an unsplinted jaw. The fact, however, that MM. Lebedinsky and Virenque are able to report good results from its use shows that, in careful hands, the patient may be given the undoubtedly advantages of early fixation. The authors aim always at securing a soundly-healed jaw, holding that no apparatus can compensate for the disability consequent on failure of bony union. Immobility of the jaw has been found in 96 per cent. of the cases to be amenable to bloodless treatment by stretching, being most often of myopathic origin; cases needing operation might have been lessened by early treatment. Restoration of facial contour, especially of

the nasal part, is the subject of many interesting pages, and the authors record their observations of practically every injury that occurs as a result of craniofacial wounds—traumatic aneurysm, injury of cranial nerves, secondary haemorrhage, &c. Every class of case is illustrated from life, and the numerous photographs and X-ray pictures explain the text most admirably. Throughout, the importance of early disinfection is insisted on, and one cannot help feeling, after reading the book, that a sound application of surgery is of more importance, even in treating mandibular injuries, than skill in mechanics. The authors show how much may be done to remedy facial deformity by skill and patience, but, to judge by their records, do not seem to have had the handling of the severest cases in which large parts of bone and soft parts have been torn away.

THE SOLDIERS' HEART AND THE EFFORT SYNDROME. By THOMAS LEWIS, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., D.Sc. Pp. xi + 144. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: Shaw and Sons, 1918.

Disorders of the cardiovascular system found in patients discharged from the Army for "disordered action of the heart" (D.A.H.) and for "valvular disease of the heart" (V.D.H.) form the main subject of this book. As at least one such patient has been kept in the Army for every man discharged, no less than 70,000 soldiers have been classed under these headings since the beginning of the war. These purely army terms are chiefly made up of disorders and not diseases. The majority of cases consist of patients who have no structural heart disease, but form, under the heading of "effort syndrome," which constitutes a complex of symptoms and signs, a group showing exaggerated reactions of the body to exercise. The term is used by Dr. Thomas Lewis to gather together certain usual symptoms and signs, "independently of the manner in which these are brought about or the disease from which the patient actually suffers." Under "effort syndrome" are included breathlessness, palpitation, precordial pain, giddiness or faintness, fatigue and exhaustion, headache, sweating, and other peripheral phenomena, together with increased heart-rate and rise of blood-pressure on slight exertion. The author aims at helping the medical officers of recruiting, discharging, and pensioning boards, and others in charge of patients. Two appendices deal with medical reports on discharged soldiers and with routine examination of the heart in recruits, &c.

THE UNSOUND MIND AND THE LAW: A PRESENTATION OF FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY. By GEORGE W. JACOBY, M.D. Pp. xiv + 424. Price \$3. New York and London: Funk and Wagnalls Co., 1918.

The writer states he has written this work because he considers it the duty of every neurologist and psychiatrist to contribute his share to the practical extermination of the extraordinary conceptions of mental disorder that conflict so sharply with our present-day knowledge, and not infrequently place insuperable obstacles in the way of correct juristic estimation of medico-legal problems affecting the insane. As an introduction, he shows how antiquated the law is in dealing with the questions of mental responsibility, and points out the necessity for some training of the legal mind in this respect, without which justice cannot be adequately meted out. An historical retrospect on the conceptions of mental disease is given, and in modern times he thinks we can have no better pattern of the medico-legal psychiatric practice than that furnished by the civil and criminal statutes of Germany. Chapters follow on the notion of mental disorder, psychopathic disposition, exogenous causes of mental disease, and the responsibility of those mentally afflicted. Many pages are devoted to the examination of the insane, and are followed by a description of the psychoses and neuro-psychoses with their differential diagnosis and forensic aspects. The third part of the book deals with hypnosis in its medical and legal aspects and the anomalies of sexual sense. In conclusion, some practical examples are given of cases where responsibility was in question, and written reports on their mentality are presented in some detail. The author throughout is an advocate of psycho-physical parallelism, and the value of the book would have been much greater had the writer's conception of

mental disease been more modern. It seems important to draw attention particularly to two statements made which are much at variance with present-day knowledge. "The expression 'mental disease' is misleading, inasmuch as it conveys the impression of a disease of the mind as opposed to a disease of the body. Mental disease is bodily disease, and differs from other forms of such affliction merely by reason of the fact that it has its seat in the brain." And also that: "psychology is but part of the physiology of the central nervous system."

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. XII, No. 6, APRIL-MAY, 1919).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

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TUMOURS: THEIR NATURE AND CAUSATION. By W. D'ESTE EMERY, M.D., B.Sc.Lond. Pp. xx + 146. Price 5s. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1918.

The theory is advanced that cancers and tumours are of parasitic origin, the parasite being of so small a size as to defeat our present means of observation. This ultra-microscopic microbe lives inside the cell or its nucleus and produces a toxin which induces cell-division. According to this theory, the microbe probably exists in a state of symbiosis with a tissue cell and these together form the equivalent of a new individual which behaves as a parasite. Reasons are offered in support of these postulates, and the natural history of neoplasms is reconsidered in the light of the author's theory. It is suggested that there is much in the histology and conduct of neoplasms in favour of the theory and that experimental work supports it. On the other hand difficulties which arise in connexion with transplantation, the specificity of neoplasms, age-incidence and the production of immunity are all capable of satisfactory explanation.

HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION AND PSYCHO-THERAPEUTICS. By A. BETTS TAPLIN, L.R.C.P. and L.M.Edin. Pp. 168. Price 10s. 6d. net. Liverpool: Littlebury Bros., 1918.

A short summary of the subject, covering problems of (1) conservation, dissociation, automatism, and emotional energy; (2) therapeutics;—re-education and persuasion, waking suggestion, psycho-analysis, and hypnotic suggestion. The remaining third of the book is devoted to the application of the author's teaching to conditions such as neurasthenia, psychasthenia, dipsomania, neuritis, chorea, Menière's disease, asthma, skin disease, and moral insanity. Obviously, in a small work of 168 pp. the treatment of these topics is concise, but as the work is intended primarily for medical men, the author has assumed some knowledge of the subject on the part of the reader. His practical hints on methods, culled as they are from an evidently wide experience, are of much value. The book is written with conviction, and with a first-hand knowledge of the subject; the author wastes no time on speculative matters, and his teaching will be appreciated both by students and practitioners. One only wishes that Dr. Betts Taplin had given himself more scope, especially in his account of the principles upon which medical psychology is based.

INTRAVENOUS INJECTION IN WOUND SHOCK. Being the Oliver-Sharpey Lectures delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London in May, 1918, by W. M. BAYLISS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. Pp. xi + 172. Price 9s. net. London : Longmans, Green and Co., 1918.

This is an amplification of the lectures published in May, 1918, and embodies the conclusions of the "Special Committee for the Investigation of Surgical Shock and Allied Conditions" appointed by the Medical Research Committee and presided over by the author. The term "wound shock," suggested by Cowell in 1917, does not include the mental disturbances sometimes known as "shell shock," and its most obvious signs are a low blood-pressure and the consequences of deficient blood-supply to the vital organs, and especially the nervous centres, that result therefrom. The primary cause of wound shock is unknown, and the author shows that the hypotheses that it is due to acapnia, exhaustion of the adrenals or of the nerve centres, inefficient cardiac contraction, or vasoconstrictor paralysis are untenable. The question of acidosis is considered at length and the conclusion is reached that the acidosis sometimes present in wound shock is innocuous in itself and may even be beneficial in increasing the supply of oxygen by greater pulmonary ventilation. The state brought about by haemorrhage alone is in practice very difficult to distinguish from secondary wound shock, and the view that has most evidence in its favour at present is that in both states there is a loss of blood from currency, or "exæmia" in Cannon's phraseology. One of the most serious causes of wound shock is the absorption from injured tissues, especially muscles, of toxic products which, like histamine, dilate the capillaries and by thus causing stasis withdraw the blood from circulation. The means of treatment are led up to throughout and thoroughly discussed ; isotonic and hypertonic salt transfusions effect transient improvement only, as the fluid escapes from the vessels in about half an hour, and the use of vaso-constrictor drugs is deprecated. Transfusion of blood or injection of preserved red blood corpuscles is the logical course, and in cases with hemorrhage it would naturally be first employed, but the intravenous injection of a 6 per cent. solution of gum arabic in 0·9 saline solution does nearly or quite as well and has advantages in the greater ease with which it can be obtained, and in other ways, such as absence of tests to avoid haemolysis and agglutination of the red cells. A pint should be given at once and repeated if and when necessary.

PAPERS ON PSYCHO-ANALYSIS. By ERNEST JONES, M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond. Revised and enlarged edition. Pp. x + 715. Price 25s. net. London : Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1918.

As the title implies the book is merely a compilation of papers on many of the topics which come within the scope of psycho-analysis ; but the author gives his readers, step by step, with almost as much system as a text-book, a clear account of the subject and the light it throws upon the bases of human thought. The work is interesting and helpful, not only to those who wish to know what psycho-analysis is, but also to those already engaged in psycho-analytic investigation. The psychological principles here discussed have primarily a bearing upon the psychopathology and psychotherapy of functional nervous and mental disorders ; but they are also of importance in every walk of life and will in future have special significance in the education of the young. The work deals with such a wide range of subjects and is everywhere so full of information that an abstract, if this were possible, could only give erroneous impressions. The book itself must be read from cover to cover.

THE ADVENTURE OF LIFE. By ROBERT W. MACKENNA, M.A., M.D. Pp. xiii + 306. Price 6s. net. London : John Murray, 1919.

Addressed to the intellectual public, the author makes a strong appeal, mainly from the biological standpoint, for the abandoning of the purely materialistic theory of life. The idea of the immanence of God in nature and in human life is not inconsistent, he maintains, with the workings of the great natural forces. "Is it an impious assumption," he asks, "to imagine that when we come to consider life we shall find that the Creator is true to His

own methods and uses a form of energy which we may call the life-force or life-wave to quicken protoplasm to activity?" The author holds that problems of life, dark and obscure though many of them may be, are not incapable of solution, and encourages us to believe that the clue to life's mysteries has its origin in Law, while it ends in Providence. Written, as this book was, in a little bell-tent within sight of a tortured city in Northern France, the author derives consolation from the golden figure of the Madonna and Child towering over the inhabitants from a lofty pinnacle of the church, which stands as "a perpetual witness to remind us that, though man may make a mess of his life and by the misuse of his talents and opportunities bring suffering and evil upon the earth, over all and above all there still reigns triumphant—God."

MEAT INSPECTION PROBLEMS; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE DEVELOPMENTS OF RECENT YEARS. By WILLIAM J. HOWARTH, M.D., D.P.H. Pp. viii + 143. Price 6s. net. London : Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1918.

The last four chapters of this book formed the Milroy Lectures in 1917. Chapter I gives a brief account of the development of meat inspection in England. Chapter II deals with general administrative problems as they concern the inspection of flesh meat. The inequality of meat inspection in different parts of the country is emphasized, while the facilities which exist for adequate inspection are considered. A good deal of attention is paid to the subject of the marking of meat after inspection. The author considers that under existing conditions a universal system of compulsory meat marking is impracticable, but he advocates such a system on an adoptive basis under Government control. The continental system of a three standard basis of meat inspection is only very sketchily dealt with. Chapter III deals with the tuberculosis problem as affecting cattle. Extended consideration is given to the subject of the paths of infection in cattle, and this is the more valuable because of the detailed description given, in Appendix I, of the lymphatic system. The Recommendations of the Royal Commission receive careful consideration. Chapter IV deals in considerable detail with the tuberculosis problem as affecting pigs. Chapter V is concerned with imported meat and is largely occupied with a description of the pathological conditions which may be met with in imported carcasses and other parts of meat. The foreign meat regulations are briefly described, and a short account is given of the regulation of cold stores. Chapter V concludes with a number of definite recommendations which the author considers necessary in order to put meat inspection on a more satisfactory basis. The appendices include one upon the inspection and manner of packing of imported offal and boneless meat and one upon the sale of sterilized unsound meat.

THE INTENSIVE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS AND LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA BY AACHEN METHODS (WITH NOTES ON SALVARSAN). By REGINALD HAYES, M.R.C.S. Third edition. Pp. vii + 92. Price 4s. 6d. net. London : Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1919.

The author has doubtlessly written this book with the object of bringing before the present-day syphilologist what may be achieved, especially in nervous syphilis, by mercurial inunctions, properly performed. Aachen was the German Mecca for sufferers from syphilis, and owed its popularity not only to the efficient way in which inunctions were carried out, but also to the fact that the combined treatment with sulphur was practised there. Now that the rationale of the action of sulphur is understood, and excellent compounds of this drug have been manufactured in England, the author shows that sufferers can now obtain as efficient treatment in this country as by going abroad for it. Inunctions are not doomed to the exclusion of arseno-benzene, but given a place where they are more suitable.

HANDBOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. By W. D. HALLIBURTON, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. Fourteenth edition (being the twenty-seventh edition of "Kirke's Physiology"). With numerous illustrations ; pp. xx + 936. Price 16s. net. London : John Murray, 1919.

The present edition of this well-known text-book has followed so closely upon the previous one that only minor alterations in the text have been necessary. An appendix on war diet is of present-day interest, but, as the author says, all will hope that it will not be a permanent feature of the book.

THE SCIENCE AND ART OF DEEP BREATHING AS A PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC AGENT IN CONSUMPTION. By SHOZABURO OTABE, M.B.Tokio, M.D.Bale. Pp. viii + 114. Price 5s. net. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., 1919.

The science and art of deep breathing is here recommended as a prophylactic and a therapeutic agent in consumption. For many years past in this country the practice of deep breathing has been recommended by certain physicians for this special object as well as in its more general applications, and in Japan Professors Kitasato and Futaki have earnestly recommended this most useful method. The author begins by stating the motive which induced him to study and apply this method first to himself and then to a more extended circle with beneficial results. He then deals with the methods which he advocates, and the salutary effects of deep breathing on the whole body, the mind, and in the prevention of consumption. Dr. Otabe has also found the method of service in the treatment of consumption, and compares it with the effects of graduated labour on the whole body, which connotes gradual exercise of the lungs. "Therefore, if we would take care of the physical condition of the patient and the state of his disease, we should recommend deep breathing to him with the same discretion and under similar rules as we recommend graduated labour." One chapter is devoted to experiments in deep breathing on animals, showing the prophylactic effects on consumption. These investigations carried out on marmots, infected with tubercle bacilli through the blood and lymph, are held by the author to show that the daily application of deep breathing to some extent prevented development of the tuberculous process in the lungs, but one cannot say that the results are convincing. The book represents an interesting attempt to direct more widespread attention to a method of prevention and treatment which is oftentimes overlooked in the search for more dramatic if less certain methods.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SURGERY BEFORE LISTER. By ALEXANDER MILES, Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. With 8 plates: pp. viii + 220. Price 5s. net. London: A. and C. Black, Ltd., 1918.

The various phases in the development of the pre-Listerian school of surgery in Edinburgh are set forth in this little book in twelve chapters. The history of the barber-surgeons marks the first phase in the genesis of the surgical school, whilst the early anatomical school, with James Borthwick at its head, may be regarded as the next stage. The Faculty of Medicine in the University was not founded, however, until 1726. The old Royal Infirmary was opened in 1741, but it was not until the second half of the eighteenth century that a definite school of surgery arose in Edinburgh, with Benjamin Bell as its "Father." In 1777 a Professorship of Surgery was established within the University, and Alexander Monro, the second, was its first holder. The College of Surgeons instituted a separate Lectureship in Surgery in 1804, with John Thomson as the first professor. It was not until 1831, however, that the Crown established a separate Chair of Systematic Surgery, on the recommendation of the Town Council, with John William Turner as its first incumbent. The Chair of Clinical Surgery had been erected in the previous year by King George III, and James Russell was the first holder. Three years later the Chair of Military Surgery was also founded by Royal patronage, with John Thomson as the first professor. The importance of the Extra-mural School as a factor in medical education is insisted upon, for from its ranks the professoriate has been largely recruited. Such names as Robert Liston, John Lizars, William Fergusson, Richard J. Mackenzie, and James Syme, suffice to show the brilliance of the Extra-mural School in the fifty years preceding the Listerian epoch. The period of Liston and Syme mark the zenith of the fame of the pre-Listerian era of the Edinburgh Surgical School. The performance of the first major operation under ether anaesthesia in England by Liston at University College Hospital in 1846 is described, as well as the first amputation at the hip-joint performed in Scotland by Syme in 1823. An account of Syme's operation for axillary aneurysm in 1869, is detailed on p. 198, and for the first time brings us into touch with "Mr. Lister," who assisted. As an historical monograph, enriched by many photographs, this book will be prized by students of medical history.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. XII, No. 8, JULY, 1919).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[*The purpose of these "Notes" is not so much to praise or to blame as to draw attention to and describe some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—ED.]*

GILBERTUS ANGLICUS: MEDICINE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. By HENRY E. HANDESON, A.M., M.D. With a biography of the Author. Pp. 77. Published posthumously for private distribution by the Cleveland Medical Library Association, Cleveland, Ohio, 1918.

This epitome of the Compendium Medicinæ of Gilbertus Anglicus is published posthumously by a Committee of the Cleveland Medical Library Association of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Samuel W. Kelley and Dr. Clyde L. Cummer, the editors, have done their work well and modestly. They have prefixed a portrait and a short biography of Dr. Handerson, and have then printed the essay without further comment. The facts about Gilbert's life are few, and it is difficult to determine the exact date at which he lived. Dr. J. F. Payne gives 1170-1230; Mr. C. L. Kingsford places him twenty-five to thirty years later; and Dr. Freind later still. Dr. Handerson, after a careful examination of all the facts, states that he was probably born about 1180; published the Compendium or Laurea Medicinæ, as it is sometimes called, in 1240, and died in 1250. He lived at any rate before the period when medicine and surgery were as sharply separated as they afterwards became, for the work contains chapters on surgery, though it is chiefly devoted to medicine. Dr. Handerson indeed goes so far as to say that the chapters on surgery "present a more scientific and complete view of surgical art, as then known, than any contemporaneous writings of the Christian West, outside of Italy." The Compendium, as its name implies, is "a book of general and special diseases, selected and extracted from the writings of all authors, and the practice of the professors." This is Gilbert's own description of his book, and in another place he says: "It is our habit to select the best sayings of the best authorities, and, where any doubt exists, to insert the different opinions, so that each reader may choose for himself what he prefers to maintain." The book, therefore, like that of Bernard Gordon, is essentially a text-book, but Gilbert does not hesitate to state his own views on various questions, and, like all good teachers, he taught dogmatically. There are a few misprints, none serious, but there is no index, and this the editors should have supplied.

ORGANIC TO HUMAN: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL. By HENRY MAUDSLEY, M.D. Pp. viii + 386. Price 12s. net. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1916.

The author attempts to trace development from organic existence to human life, and holds the balance between various schools of thought, the spiritual and the material. He deals with life and its crystallization into mere existence or mental expansion, from the aspects of psychology and sociology, and when human life as such is reached, it is considered

psychologically and socially. As we pass towards the concluding chapters one seems to hear the words of the preacher, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit"; "Mind is an organized federation of many nervous plexuses or so-called complexes"; "The largest part of mind is usually quiescent in its habitual functioning, and a large part of its mentality always undeveloped." Mind, we are told, does not itself perform; the concrete person, not the abstract metaphysical free-will in the particular self, is concerned with every conscious thought and act. Mind being fundamentally life in mind, necessarily suffers with its sufferings. If it is true that there is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so, it is more deeply true that there is no thinking, good or bad, but the body makes it so. Sex and its activities are considered in their relation to consciousness and continuity in life. This onlooker upon the passing show of life seeks to see whether man's activities trend. He interrogates science—i.e., the teaching of observed phenomena and deductions therefrom. Heredity, man-made schemes for melioristic advance; Religion, with its clamant call to prayer; Social Democracy, the aims of which, it is pointed out, are too often predatory rather than moral—all pass under a searching review, weighed in the balance, and found wanting. Yet the seer contends no one can doubt that betterment—physically, mentally, and morally—is slowly being evolved through the welter of the ages which, so immense to a generation, is a grain of sand in eternity. Education offers, it is hoped, a means for advancement, but to what? Is each generation to gain, and then must come the end? Free will cannot act without memory, and the exercise of memory needs that we take account of the necessary physical antecedents of the ego, and of memory itself. Metaphysics must, without the aid of biology, prove a blind leader of sightless humanity, but there are paths along which, if we admit their existence, biology leaves metaphysics unguided and alone. The discarnate ethereal spirit, the yearning faith in God, and a supersensual communion in a life after death, remain problems unsolved save by him who admits that what his finite mind cannot grasp, his trained finger may not probe.

A TEXT-BOOK OF MIDWIFERY FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS. By R. W. JOHNSTONE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.E. Second edition. With 264 illustrations. Pp. xxvi + 495. Price 12s. 6d. net. London: A. and C. Black, Ltd., 1918.

This second edition follows the lines of the first edition, published in 1913. It gives in 482 pages all the midwifery that a student needs, and is a welcome change from the numerous large and expensive text-books that have been published in recent years both here and in America. It contains the Edinburgh teaching in a concise and clear form and, in places, saves space by being dogmatic. Tables and classifications are given that should be of considerable use to a student preparing for examination. This edition has been thoroughly revised in spite of the difficulties occasioned by the absence of the author on service, and new articles on the use of scopolamine-morphine and of pituitary extract in labour have been added. The articles on the development of the ovum and placenta, and on the physiology of pregnancy, are unusually full for a book of this size.

MALARIA AND ITS TREATMENT, IN THE LINE AND AT THE BASE. By Captain A. CECIL ALPORT, R.A.M.C.(T.), M.B., Ch.B.Edin. With 8 coloured plates and 30 other illustrations; pp. xii + 279. Price 21s. net. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., 1919.

The author describes his experience in the treatment of several thousands of cases of malaria in Macedonia. The outstanding feature of the work is the writer's contention, based on the results of personal observation, that larger doses of quinine than those usually given are necessary for the successful treatment of this disease. Several chapters are devoted to the treatment of severe types of the malady, such as cerebral malaria, bilious remittent fever, &c., and in these cases intravenous and intramuscular injections of quinine are strongly recommended in order to make an immediate attack on the parasites in the blood. Records of the treatment and progress in a large number of cases are given to illustrate the efficacy of the methods used. The technique for intravenous injection is described

in detail. In the treatment of chronic malaria, the author considers that inadequate doses of quinine are frequently employed; and he recommends, generally speaking, 30 gr. *per diem* for a period of several months. For malarial anaemia, he finds arsenic by the mouth the most useful remedy, intravenous injections of galyl being of service only in special cases. The value of lumbar puncture for the differential diagnosis of cerebral malaria from meningitis due to various causes is pointed out. The different views regarding the obscure aetiology of blackwater fever are briefly discussed. The author is of opinion that it is due to neglected malaria, with cold and fatigue as predisposing causes of an attack, and he emphatically advocates the administration of quinine as the correct line of treatment. A careful distinction is drawn between blackwater fever and malarial haemoglobinuria ("redwater fever"), on the one hand, and quinine haemoglobinuria on the other. In the latter condition quinine is of course withheld. A short description of the morphology and life-cycle of the malaria parasite, of the natural history of mosquitoes, and of prophylactic sanitary measures in malarial countries, are included in the volume.

THE TWIN IDEALS; AN EDUCATED COMMONWEALTH. By Sir JAMES W. BARRETT, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S.Eng., Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.M.C. In two volumes, with maps and diagrams. Pp. xxxii + 512 and xx + 504. Price 25s. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1918.

The author has published these volumes of essays, because of the interest his son, to whose memory they are dedicated, took in the problems discussed. Captain K. J. Barrett was killed in France on April 16, 1917. The essays comprise a remarkable variety of subjects. To enumerate the titles of all of them within the space at our command would be impossible. Many are devoted to university questions; others to education, medicine, venereal disease, town-planning and playgrounds, rural life, travel and immigration, music, electoral reform, Imperial and Australian politics. The cosmopolitanism of the author's views, widely manifested, has been gained by travelling in countries for his personal information, and obviously by extensive reading. His chief outlet for publication was the *Melbourne Argus*, but some of the essays have appeared, as contributions, in the London daily newspapers. Candidly, these volumes provide interesting instruction; the views expressed are fresh and stimulating, the style is vigorous and easy, and the remarkable fact remains that an ophthalmic surgeon was able to find the time, amid his professional duties, to make himself an authority upon so many diverse subjects.

THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS IN EGYPT: AN ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL UNITS IN EGYPT IN 1914-1915. By Sir JAMES W. BARRETT, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.Eng., Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C., and Lieutenant P. E. DEANE, A.A.M.C. With 37 Plates. Pp. xiv + 259. Price 12s. 6d. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1918.

A record mainly based upon the authors' experience in connexion with No. 1 Australian General Hospital in Egypt. This hospital was the first effort of the Australian Government to organize a medical service at Alexandria. Provision was made for 520 beds in the Heliopolis Palace Hotel, and then began a stupendous work, which culminated in the bed accommodation being extended to 10,500 cases. The organization was barely in hand before the arrival of the wounded from Gallipoli. The book must be read in order to obtain some idea of the difficulties which were encountered, and how they were successfully overcome. The narrative is one of a great achievement, of much self-sacrifice, of skilful organization, creditable to all concerned in the enterprise. The book contains the reproduction of numerous photographs, illustrative of scenes of the work. The value of the assistance of the British and Australian Red Cross is ungrudgingly acknowledged. In looking back upon their experience the authors attribute most of their initial difficulties to a policy of unpreparedness. The organization of the hospitals, they hold, should have been under revision, in peace time. "Our policy for the future," they say, "must be one of scientific organization and calculated preparation in every department."

CRIME AND CRIMINALS: BEING THE JURISPRUDENCE OF CRIME, MEDICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL. By CHARLES MERCIER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. With an Introduction by Sir BRYAN DONKIN, M.A., M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P. Pp. xvii + 291. Price 10s. 6d. net. London : University of London Press, Ltd., 1918.

A book for which the author has received the Swiney Award from the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal College of Physicians, on a second occasion, needs little commendation. In this work, the author, in his usual forceful fashion has arraigned a mass of evidence to prove that, from a medico-jurist's point of view, crime and criminals are the result of the interaction of both internal, individual and external environmental factors; opportunity and circumstances are fundamental but these constitute but a portion of the factors at work. The book is divided into nine chapters, entitled : The Factors of Crime, the Psychology of Crime, the Nature of Crime, Kinds of Crime, Private Crimes, Family and Racial Crimes, Criminals, Kinds of Criminals, and Prevention, Detection and Punishment of Crime. The experience of Dr. Mercier makes him regard the reform of Society as a problem more complicated than one of Laws, Housing and Politics. His views will greatly interest those engaged in psychological and sociological problems.

WHAT IS PSYCHO-ANALYSIS? By ISADOR H. CORIAT, M.D. Pp. 124. Price 3s. 6d. net. London : Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., Ltd., 1919.

This is admittedly a popular exposition of psycho-analysis. The print is large and the pages are small, so that the whole might quite easily have been produced in fifty ordinary pages. It is written in the form of questions and answers, the questions having been put or suggested to the author by people in various walks of life, to whom a knowledge of psycho-analytic principles might be useful. The book contains too much information for a prospective patient and too little for a prospective psycho-analyst; yet it touches upon nearly all the most important features and applications of psycho-analysis. We have noted a few errors, but they are unimportant having regard to the class of reader for which the book is intended. Of late we have come across several descriptions of psycho-analysis in articles and books by writers who obviously know nothing about the subject (they are invariably adverse). To such authors we would recommend the perusal of Dr. Coriat's little book. It may not convince them of the truths of psycho-analysis, but it might convince them of their own lack of knowledge. Judging by the subject-matter of the book, the author appears to be a Freudian, but his bibliography is catholic rather than select and does not supply any clue as to the order in which the works it mentions should be studied by the beginner.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND APPLIED. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., F.R.C.S. Twentieth edition, edited by ROBERT HOWDEN, M.A., D.Sc., M.B., C.M. Notes on Applied Anatomy revised by A. J. JEX-BLAKE, M.A., M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P.Lond., and W. FEDDE FEDDEN, M.B., M.S.Lond., F.R.C.S. With 1,168 illustrations of which 520 are coloured; pp. xvi+1324. Price £1 17s. 6d. net. London : Longmans, Green and Co., 1918.

The continued issue of new editions of Gray's Anatomy since 1858, has probably established a record in the history of English medical text-books. From the first it commended itself to the student, and the services of five successive editors, including the author, having been required to keep it up to date. Professor Howden, the present editor, in this, the twentieth edition, has added a new feature by contributing a short biography of the famous author, with a portrait. Henry Gray died at the premature age of 34, from confluent small-pox, and thus at this early age a life of great promise was suddenly cut off. During his short life he gained many honours; when only 25 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. This short biography, full as it is of interesting details of the author's pre-eminence, should be continued as a permanent addition to his work, as further editions are called for. The present issue includes about sixty new illustrations drawn by Mr. Sydney A. Sewell. The Basle terminology is used throughout the text.

MANUAL OF BACTERIOLOGY. By ROBERT MUIR, M.A., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., and JAMES RITCHIE, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed. Seventh edition. With 200 illustrations in the text and 6 coloured plates; pp. xxiv + 753. Price 16s. net. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1919.

To the seventh edition of this well-known text-book only nine pages have been added, but by the judicious use of small type for matter of less importance, a large amount of new information has been incorporated. The first part of the book dealing with laboratory methods has been brought up to date by the addition of descriptions of new media such as Gordon's tryppagar for the meningococcus, Bordet's medium for the whooping-cough bacillus, the author's method of sterilizing blood serum media, &c.; whilst new stains for the spirochaete, &c., are also given. The section on antiseptics contains a concise description of the recent work of Lorrain Smith, Dakin, Daufrésne, Browning and others. In the chapters devoted to the various bacteria much new matter has been added. We note, in the case of the pneumococcus, fresh paragraphs on the work of the Rockefeller Institute on anti-serum treatment and the classification of the organism by means of anti-sera; and in the same chapter similar details of Gordon's work on the meningococcus. The account of the colityphoid group also includes much of the recent work done during the war on the paratyphoid and dysentery bacilli, the agglutination tests and differentiation of strains, the use of anti-sera, the question of mutation and other new problems. The chapter dealing with the anaerobic bacteria has been largely re-written, and at the same time enlarged, so that it now contains a comprehensive review of this important group. Naturally the largest portion is devoted to the *Bacillus tetanus*, but a number of the less common anaerobic bacteria are also described in some detail. It is to be hoped that bacteriologists will soon arrive at a unanimous decision as to the names of some of these less common anaerobes. At present the variations in nomenclature in different text-books is somewhat confusing. Paragraphs on infective jaundice and rat-bite fever have been added to the account of the spirochaetes and an additional appendix inserted on trench fever. Fresh information, together with new illustrations, has also been incorporated with the appendix on amœbic dysentery.

RACE REGENERATION. By E. J. SMITH, Member of National Birth Rate Commission. With 85 plates; pp. xii + 223. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 1918.

The author is the Chairman of the Health Committee of the Bradford Corporation; he has also written another book on maternity and child welfare. The declining birth-rate is discussed in one chapter, and the author's experience on the National Birth Rate Commission lends weight to the opinions expressed in the chapter. The subject of housing is handled in two chapters, and Mr. Smith explains the effects of bad housing on race regeneration. Other subjects discussed are those of Racial Poison, Endowment of Motherhood, Clean Milk Supply, the National Balance Sheet. The Bradford Scheme of Maternity and Child Welfare is given in full and should be perused by those not familiar with it. There are numerous photographic reproductions.

LICE AND THEIR MENACE TO MAN. By Lieutenant LL. LLOYD, R.A.M.C.(T.). With a Chapter on Trench Fever by Major W. BYAM, R.A.M.C. With 18 illustrations; pp. xiii + 136. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1919.

An opportune book, intended for the general reader rather than for a specialist, on a subject that has become of first-class importance during the last four years. The structure, the life history, and habits of the body louse, with its mode of dissemination, are given at length. Several methods of disinfection are discussed. An important chapter is that containing the results of experiments on the migration of the body louse in fevers. In the chapter on Relapsing Fever references are made to the condition of the second Roumanian army in 1917, and the havoc wrought by lice in the Wittenberg Camp and in Serbia is mentioned in the chapter on Typhus. A chapter on Trench Fever by Major Byam, R.A.M.C., is added.

THE ANATOMY OF THE PERIPHERAL NERVES. By A. MELVILLE PATERSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.M.C. With 64 illustrations ; pp. xi + 165. Price 12s. 6d. net. London : Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1919.

The author's object is to provide a brief account of the peripheral nerves for the use of students and surgeons, and particularly for those engaged in military orthopaedic work. It gives a concise description of the peripheral nervous system, including its morphology and development, together with topographical and surgical anatomy. It is interesting to notice that the author casts doubts upon the older doctrine of nerve-regeneration, according to which new fibres were supposed to be derived by outgrowth from the axis-cylinders of the central cut end. Colonel Paterson emphasizes the fact that new nerve-fibres can be demonstrated in the distal, as well as in the proximal, portion of a divided nerve. For these and other reasons, he ranges himself with the more modern school, according to which the new axis-cylinders are secreted by the neurilemma cells. The book is fully illustrated.

INTRODUCTION À L'ÉTUDE DE LA MÉDECINE. Par G. H. ROGER, Professor à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Sixth edition. Pp. xvi + 795. Price 18fr. 18. Paris : Masson et Cie, 1918.

The author, an experienced physician, teacher and author, has collected the important facts of science bearing on clinical medicine. After an introduction and preliminary notes, physics are dealt with ; mechanics, heat, light, sound and electricity. Biology is divided into animal and vegetable parasites and bacteria. Next, main principles of medicine describing the etiology and general pathology of infections are followed by nervous phenomena and nutrition, including auto-intoxication. Embryology is dealt with under the heading of pathology of the foetus and heredity ; here are mentioned experiments dealing with mechanical, physical and chemical agents, acting on eggs to produce monsters. The more essential facts of clinical medicine are discussed under the headings of inflammation, septicaemia and pyæmia, tumours, atrophy and degeneration. Taking as the text, that no disease remains local, or that every disease becomes diffused, functional combinations and morbid sympathies are treated as is possible only by an exponent of the best period of French neurology. Evolution of disease treats of onset, course and terminations. The outlines of clinical medicine deal with examination of patients, new methods of diagnosis, with prognosis. The last chapter is devoted to therapeutics. Each left hand page of the book has a heading to indicate the subject dealt with in the chapter, the heading of the right hand pages show the subject-matter in the separate pages ; this method of heading gives little trouble to the printer and materially aids study and reference. The work cannot fail to interest teachers of medicine, and of all sciences associated with medicine ; especially those who desire to place themselves and their pupils in a position to appreciate the best of continental science and medicine.

MILITARY MEDICAL MANUALS. General Editors: Sir ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., and Lieutenant-General T. H. J. C. GOODWIN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. **MENTAL DISORDERS OF WAR.** By JEAN LÉPINE. Edited, with a Preface, by CHARLES A. MERCIER, F.R.C.S., M.D., F.R.C.P. Pp. xxviii + 215. Price 7s. 6d. net. London : University of London Press, Ltd. ; Paris : Masson et Cie, 1919.

Dr. Lépine's book is based upon his experience during three years of warfare and with nearly six thousand cases. He has, he states, seen in them symptoms already described and mental types not varying from those met with in ordinary times "but their origin and development are frequently different from those of peace time." In the first place he deals with acute mental disorders—confusional conditions, states of depression, neurasthenia, shell shock, mania, &c. Much stress is laid on the toxic effects of alcohol. It is looked upon as the sole and primary cause in at least a third of the cases he has seen : and, "taking into account those in whom it is only of slight importance, it would appear that half, sometimes close on two-thirds, of our patients have been influenced by alcohol." Much space is given to the consideration of shell shock. Reference is made to those cases of shock which so closely resemble general paralysis of the insane that differential diagnosis

"may be impossible, temporarily at least," and in which examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid, with its lymphocytosis and slight albuminosis, increases the uncertainty. In regard to prognosis in shell shock he affirms that it should be extremely guarded and even pessimistic as regards duration, but relatively favourable as to eventual complete recovery. Chronic mental disorders, such as mental debility, chronic confusion, general paralysis of the insane, are discussed. The circumstances of war have had a very distinct accelerative effect in the last-named disease: and the author thinks that this justifies a liberal conception of what is due to general paralyses and their families in all that concerns invaliding and pensions. Special cases are referred to—traumatic cerebral lesions, epilepsy, hysteria, psychasthenia. "There does not seem to be any doubt that the war has produced an increase of epilepsy": but it is more especially the number of fits rather than the number of cases. The fits, too, are of a more severe type. In the second part the author deals with the practical application of expert knowledge to the questions which arise from mental disorder. Simulation has been uncommon. "Those who will insist in seeing a malingerer in every mental case would be making a very silly blunder." A description of some of the crimes committed is given and the duty of the psychiatric expert in respect to these is outlined. The desiderata in regard to hospital accommodation, personnel, and general treatment are described: also such matters as length of leave, discharges from the service, pensions and gratuities. In conclusion, Dr. Lépine states that the total amount of mental disorder has been by no means disproportionate to the strain and the stress to which the men have been subjected. "Neither in the hell at Verdun nor elsewhere have there been any mental epidemics, either through fear or through horror."

ANIMAL PARASITES AND HUMAN DISEASE. By ASA C. CHANDLER, M.S., Ph.D., Instructor in Zoölogy, Oregon Agricultural College. With numerous illustrations; pp. xiii + 570. Price 21s. net. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1918.

This volume is compiled particularly for the benefit of those who, while not specialists in parasitology, are yet practically interested in the subject of the prevention of human diseases due to animal parasites. Scientific terms are avoided as far as possible, and it is written in such a style that it can be easily read and understood by public health and immigration service officers, teachers of hygiene and domestic science, students, farmers, &c. It is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with Protozoa, "Worms," and Arthropods. In the first of these, the parasites of syphilis, malaria, sleeping sickness, dysentery, &c., are described, and the symptoms and treatment of each of these diseases are briefly considered. Of the worms, the flukes, tapeworms, and hookworms, receive the most attention; the manner of infection with, and the preventive measures against these organisms, being adequately dealt with. In the last part the author gives a comprehensive account of insects, in their dual rôle of pests and carriers of disease. The habits and relationship to disease of mites, ticks, bugs, lice, fleas, mosquitoes, &c., are explained, and the most up-to-date methods for destroying their breeding places, and measures for individual prophylaxis are pointed out. The local treatment of the various insect bites, and the general treatment of the infective diseases to which they may give rise, are also described. A noticeable feature of the work is the omission of controversial problems, the inclusion of which would only serve to confuse the *practical* reader.

THYROID AND THYMUS. By ANDRÉ CROTTI, M.D., F.A.C.S., LL.D. With 96 illustrations and 33 plates in colours; pp. xix + 567. Price \$10.00. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger, 1918.

The anatomy, histology and embryology of the thyroid and thymus glands are described and figured by the author who was formerly a pupil of Professor Stilling, of Lausanne, and Professor Kocher, of Berne: a synoptic table of tumours of branchial origin has also been drawn up. A distinction must be made between the functions of the thyroid and parathyroid glands, though Gley considers their functions are inter-related, as removal of the thyroid causes myxoedema and removal of the parathyroids tetany. In thyroidectomy the

onset of myxoedema may be prevented if one-eighth of the gland be left. Not even one parathyroid should ever be removed or its blood-supply interfered with. Tetany should be treated by the administration of parathyroid and of calcium lactate. Iodine, arsenic, phosphorus, and certain lipoids appear to be the most important chemicals in the thyroid secretion. Experimental thyroidectomy is followed by hypertrophy of the *pars intermedia* of the pituitary; the same condition is found in myxedema.¹ The hypertrophied tissue shows vesicles containing colloid like that of the thyroid but without iodine content, and pituitary extract is of no value in treating myxoedema. A new parasite, discovered by Chagas, of Brazil, which is transmitted by the bite of an insect, often causes severe thyroiditis which may be followed by goitre; it is thus probable that other forms of goitre are caused by a yet unidentified parasite. Embryology plays an important part in the pathology of the tumours of the thyroid; they are classified partly according to the embryological, and partly according to the clinical, aspect. Goitres becoming malignant arise from simple goitre in 90 per cent. of the cases, and the change to the malignant condition often takes place in women about the time of the menopause: early operation is essential. The close association between endemic goitre, cretinism, myxoedema and cachexia strumipriva is pointed out, and the history of successive discoveries related, commencing with Sir William Gull's paper published in 1874.² The connexion between endemic goitre and water-supply has been known for centuries: the river Struma, in the Balkans, was so called from the occurrence of goitre among those dwelling along its banks. The onset of goitre after drinking the water has no connexion with the geological formation of the district, nor with any inorganic salts contained in the water; it is due to an infective material, so far unidentified, which has contaminated the water. One curious instance of this kind of infection is recorded in the case of those members of the crew of a ship commanded by Captain Cook who became affected with goitre after drinking water derived from an iceberg. McCarrison has recorded several instances of water-borne infection. If one cannot leave the neighbourhood thus infected, boiling the water is the best prophylactic. The medical treatment of goitre consists in the external application or internal administration of iodine. X-rays have no effect on simple goitre. Operative treatment must be undertaken if medical measures fail. Graves's disease is fully discussed; the causation of the ocular symptoms, of the tremors and muscular weakness of the nervous and emotional symptoms and of the alimentary disturbances is explained. Glycosuria is common and diabetes occurs in about 3 per cent. of the cases. The aetiology of Graves's disease is still a matter of speculation but there is reason to think that some of the cases are primarily of nervous origin. There is no specific medical treatment of exophthalmic goitre; the administration of thyroid extract only makes the patient worse. Operation, undertaken to relieve the pressure of an enlarged thyroid, was found to relieve the other symptoms as well; this led to its general adoption. About 20 per cent. of the cases die when treated medically; the mortality after operation skilfully done may be *nil* as in the author's last series of 137 cases. Dr. Crotti prefers general to local anaesthesia when operating. A subcutaneous injection of 1 gr. of pantopon and $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. of scopolamine are given before operation. A light ether anaesthesia is generally induced as well. In cases of shock after operation blood transfusion is carried out by the author's indirect method. Resection of the front part of both thyroid lobes and of the isthmus is the operation of choice. The X-ray treatment of Graves's disease is not recommended. Lastly, the diseases of the thymus gland are discussed. Excision of the thyroid causes hypertrophy of the thymus and vice versa. The thymus is enlarged in about 80 per cent. of cases of Graves's disease. In one case of Graves's disease in which operation on the thyroid had failed, subsequent excision of the thymus cured the patient. The author's results have shown further improvement since he has combined removal of part of the thymus with a thyroid operation.

¹ See F. W. Mott, F.R.S. "Changes in the Central Nervous System in Hypothyroidism." *Proceedings*, 1917, x (Sect. Path.), p. 51.

² *Trans. Clin. Soc. Lond.*, 1874, vii, p. 180.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine.

SUPPLEMENT

(VOL. XII, No. 9, AUGUST, 1919).

NOTES ON BOOKS.

[*The purpose of these "Notes" is not so much to praise or to blame as to draw attention to and describe some of the new books and new editions which have been added to the Society's Library.—ED.]*

SURGICAL ASPECTS OF TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS. Founded on the Hunterian Lecture for 1917. Amplified and Revised, by A. E. WEBB-JOHNSON, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B.Vict., F.R.C.S.Eng., Temporary Colonel, A.M.S. With plates and other illustrations; pp. 190. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1919.

The opening chapter is devoted to a brief survey of the history of the surgical complications of typhoid, illustrated with portraits of men, from Willis to W. W. Keen, who have conspicuously contributed to our knowledge of them. This is followed by a general survey of the field containing a tabulated list of the frequency of the chief complications in inoculated and uninoculated subjects. The remainder of the book deals in successive chapters with the complications of the various systems—e.g., alimentary tract, spleen, joints, &c., in greater detail. The final chapter is devoted to the "carrier" problem in which the rôle of the spleen is especially emphasized.

EQUILIBRIUM AND VERTIGO. By ISAAC H. JONES, M.A., M.D., Major, M.R.C., United States Army. With an Analysis of Pathologic Cases by LEWIS FISHER, M.D. With 130 illustrations; pp. xv + 444. Price 21s. net. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1918.

The writer insists on the importance of the study of disturbances of equilibrium to the physician, the ophthalmologist and the neurologist, though primarily to the otologist. He demonstrates the value of the "labyrinth" tests (as practised by the otologist) in the diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system, by means of a large number of actual cases in which the tests were carried out on a plan which combines completeness with comparative simplicity. A special chapter is devoted to the consideration of the ear in relation to aviation, showing how the rotation tests quickly separate the obviously fit from the unfit without resorting to the caloric test which is reserved for the doubtful cases. The author claims for the vestibular tests considerable value in the diagnosis of syphilis in the early, the active and the latent stages, as also in the decision as to the efficiency of treatment. As an indication of the value to the neurologist, "fourteen points" are set out indicating a central nervous lesion, and four a peripheral one. These are well illustrated in some of the actual

cases. The reader of these will agree in the main that "no operation upon the brain should be undertaken without giving the patient the benefit of an ear examination" (p. 61). This applies most particularly to cases of suspected cerebellar and cerebello-pontile angle lesions. The positions of the head for bringing the various canals into vertical and horizontal planes as required are illustrated with unusual clearness. The tests which depend upon the induction of nystagmus, vertigo and past-pointing are set forth in great detail both as regards the methods of carrying them out and the inferences to be drawn from the results. Much of the difficulty connected with them is removed by the insistence on the acceptance of past-pointing as a manifestation of the vertigo. Great care is taken to make it clear when the slow vestibular drag is referred to and when the quick cerebral twitch, but, even with all this, confusion is apt to arise in the mind of the reader unless he exercises considerable concentration and alertness. Thus on p. 152 the statement that "the eyes are always drawn in the direction of the endolymph movement" does not refer to what is usually accepted as the direction of the nystagmus but to the slow component, as indicated in parenthesis on p. 149 by the words "we will discuss only the vestibular or slow component." Nystagmus and after-nystagmus induced by rotation have also to be carefully distinguished (p. 150). With such precautions the reader should be able to acquire a clear idea of the theory as well as the practice of vestibular testing. Every means of illustration is employed, including stereoscopic photographs of the anatomical structures, cinematographic films of the manipulations required, charts for the registration of the results of tests, and blank diagrams in which to indicate the locality and size of any supposed lesion. This is probably the very latest statement on the subject and if it may be suggested that it might have been uttered in a shorter and more condensed form, we can only say that whoever reads it for the first time will derive much benefit from the repetition, recapitulation, elaboration and summarizing. The reader who goes through the book for the second time will be able to do the abbreviating and condensing for himself.

DISPENSARIES : THEIR MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. A Book for Administrators, Public Health Workers, and all interested in better Medical Service for the People. By MICHAEL M. DAVIS, junr., Ph.D., and ANDREW R. WARNEB, M.D. Pp. ix + 438. Price \$2.25. New York : The Macmillan Co., 1918.

The authors trace the developments of dispensaries from the first one established in the buildings of the Royal College of Physicians, London, after the Great Fire in 1666 to their present scope in the United States. In the book will be found details of the construction of dispensaries, their management, the type of patients who should attend, and the organization of these clinics, medical and administrative. There are copies of a series of elaborate records and statistics, and "follow-up" systems are explained. In view of the setting up of the Ministry of Health in this country, and the recent utterances of medical politicians, it is a book that can be read with profit and interest; though the systems detailed in the book are not in favour with the bulk of medical opinion in this country.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By JAMES H. SEQUEIRA, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng. Third edition. With 52 plates in colour and 257 text-figures; pp. xiv + 644. Price 36s. net. London : J. and A. Churchill, 1919.

The publication of the third edition of any leading medical text-book is calculated to raise its value both in the estimation of the author and the profession. This has certainly been done in the new issue of Dr. Sequeira's "Diseases of the Skin," first published in 1911. The volume appears in its original form, but, by re-arrangement and the use of fresh types, has not been increased in size. Numerous sections have been re-written and by a general revision the whole work has been brought up to date. The additional coloured plates include dermatitis herpetiformis, eczematoid ringworm of the extremities, necrotic tuberculides, and trench-foot, besides a number of new text-figures in black-and-white. Chapter XI contains sixty-two pages on syphilis, with a concise description of modern treatment, and is numerously illustrated with coloured plates and text-figures. Brief descriptions are also added of

myringomycosis, trench-foot, and the cutaneous lesions caused by high explosives (a list of which is included with notes), gas dermatitis and gangrene. The appendices contain practical information on the important subject of treatment which will prove of much value to the practitioner and student, and the index is complete and well typed. We congratulate the author upon the continued success of his work.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE OLD MASTERS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, TOGETHER WITH BOOKS ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AND ON MEDICAL BIOGRAPHY, IN THE POSSESSION OF LEWIS STEPHEN PILCHER. With Biographical and Bibliographical Notes, and Reproductions of some Title Pages and Captions. Pp. vii + 201. Brooklyn, New York: (privately printed), 1918.

Of this interesting and attractively produced volume 250 copies are issued, the one presented to this Society being number two. This catalogue raisonné is divided into two parts, namely (a) special lists, such as incunabula, of which there are fourteen, Mundinus and the Pre-Vesalian anatomists, Ambrose Paré, William Harvey and Sir Thomas Browne; and (b) general lists, namely, bibliographical, biographical, historical, anatomical, surgical and medical. Among the works catalogued under the heading of "The Medical Life" is a copy of the proceedings and addresses at the reception and banquet in honour of this veteran bibliophil on the completion of his services of fifty years as a Doctor of Medicine, on May 16, 1916, and among the well-chosen modern works there are Conan Doyle's "Round the Red Lamp"; and Osler's "Æquanimitas"; and Stephen Paget's "Confessio Medici." The author's book-plate, like the other illustrations, has been well executed, and the volume contains much information in the condensed notes.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASPECTS OF AVIATION. By H. GRAEME ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Lieutenant R.N. With Chapters on "Applied Physiology of Aviation," by MARTIN FLACK, M.A., M.B., Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.F., and "The Aero-Neuroses of War Pilots," by OLIVER H. GOTCH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.Lond., Surgeon-Lieutenant R.N., and an Introduction by the Right Hon. the Lord WEIR OF EASTWOOD, P.C. With 27 plates and 20 text illustrations; pp. xvi + 255. Price 12s. 6d. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1919.

The science of aviation has already been productive of many books but this is the first one we have met with which deals fully with its medical and surgical aspects. The author is able to write from his personal experience in dealing with flying men, and he has as collaborators Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Flack, who writes on the applied physiology of aviation, and of Surgeon-Lieutenant Oliver H. Gotch, who writes on the aero-neurosis of war pilots. After an historical introduction, the author proceeds to deal with the medical selection of candidates, and the standards and tests which have been gradually evolved by the authorities of the Royal Air Force. The previous health and habits and occupation are carefully inquired into, and various tests, physiological and psychical, are employed. The psychology of flying is dealt with in an interesting chapter. This subject is considered first, when the pupil is undergoing his dual-control training, secondly during his first few solo flights, and thirdly, when he is a qualified aviator engaged in war flying or instructing. The ideal flying temperament, as it has been called, is not easily determined by any form of examination before actual flying experience. In his own practice the author laid down the rule that "as soon as a pupil showed loss of confidence in flying and exhibited any of the signs or symptoms of aero-neurosis he must be discharged from the air station as unfit for further flying." We are convinced that the experience of medical boards and hospitals would strongly support this decision. The purely surgical section of the book opens with a series of photographs showing the results of aeroplane accidents, which are of surpassing interest. The chief causes of accidents and the methods to be adopted for preventing them are discussed. The surgery of aviation as contrasted with that in civil life differs in this, that in that of aviation, one is called on mostly to deal with the results of high velocity accidents associated with falls at varying angles and from varying heights.

INFECTION AND RESISTANCE; AN EXPOSITION OF THE BIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA UNDERLYING THE OCCURRENCE OF INFECTION AND THE RECOVERY OF THE ANIMAL BODY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE. By HANS ZINSSER, M.D. With a Chapter on "Colloids and Colloidal Reactions," by Professor STEWART W. YOUNG. Second edition, revised. Pp. xiii + 585. Price \$4.25. New York : The Macmillan Co., 1918.

The second edition of this book contains an account of new work to the extent of some forty pages of text. Whilst making numerous alterations on important subjects such as Abderhalden's serum reaction on which opinion has changed very considerably, the author has endeavoured to retain his original aim of presenting to the reader the "fundamental principles underlying the biology of infectious diseases" rather than compiling a practical clinical laboratory handbook. The chapters on anaphylaxis have been largely re-written in order to include new work. Unfortunately it is almost impossible to keep text-books up to date on this subject, and although the index contains over four pages of references it is still not quite complete. Nevertheless this section of the work is a comprehensive survey on a subject to which American authors have paid great attention during the last few years. In dealing with the vexed question of the part played by complement in immune processes the author gives full information as to recent theories. The chapter on immunization in man has also been much enlarged. It now contains a section on poliomyelitis, which includes an account of the recent researches of Flexner and Noguchi, and an extensive section on syphilis. The latter deals at considerable length with the various difficult problems of antibody reaction in man and in animals, and includes a *résumé* of the author's work on the subject. The lack of cellular reaction in syphilis, or, as Zinsser expresses it, the "tissue indifference," receives special consideration. The chapter on serum enzymes has been revised. The author now believes that Abderhalden's reaction is entirely "a non-specific enzyme activity of normal serum."

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS AND ITS PLACE IN LIFE. By M. K. BRADBY. Pp. xi + 266. Price 8s. 6d. net. London : Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1919.

This is a clear and concise account of psycho-analysis, written for "the ordinary educated man or woman who has begun to study psycho-analysis and is puzzled," but it is quite as well suited to those who have never studied the subject at all. The chapters are arranged in six groups : (1) The unconscious mind, (2) some psycho-analytic theories, (3) dreams, (4) unconscious primitive traits in present-day thought, (5) place of psycho-analysis in life, and (6) light on biography from psycho-analysis. The author does not lay sufficient stress on the importance of infantile experience for the subsequent psychology of unconscious thought, and therein falls short of a complete acceptance of Freud's doctrines. On the other hand, she sees quite clearly the weakness of Jung's hypotheses. The result is that her analysis of dreams and personalities does not penetrate deeply enough from either point of view. It is in the very nature of true psycho-analysis that it arouses opposition and resentment in everybody who is not prepared to face its unpleasant home truths, but we doubt whether anybody will object to psycho-analysis as expounded in "Psycho-analysis and its Place in Life." For this reason it may be strongly recommended to those who know nothing about the subject.

WAR NEUROSES AND SHELL SHOCK. By FREDK. W. MOTT, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C.(T.). With Preface by the Right Hon. CHRISTOPHER ADDISON, M.P. With 3 coloured plates and 93 other illustrations; pp. xx + 348. Price 16s. net. London : Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1919.

This work comprises much that has been published before in the author's "Lettsomian Lectures" and other communications, but it also contains the product of later years' observation at the Maudsley Hospital. It is not to be wondered at that riper experience has led Sir Frederick Mott to recognize that the psychogenic factor is the predominant causal agent in the production of the war psychoneuroses, and that the cases of shell shock

due to any pathological changes in the central nervous system were relatively infrequent. His opening pages deal with the effect of shock upon the neuron and the causation of instantaneous death from high explosive action, with a discussion on the signs and symptoms of commotional shock with its consecutive phenomena. Various possible emotional and abnormal mental states that may follow shock are dealt with, such as different forms of mental confusion, amnesias and speech defects, illustrative cases being quoted. It is shown how important is a neuropathic tendency for the development of these war neuroses, and the sufferers' dreams in their various relations are mentioned. The author credits MacCurdy with the term "conversion hysteria," whereas it was coined by Freud long ago. Nearly a hundred pages are then devoted to the hysterical signs and symptoms mainly met with, the differential diagnosis of functional from organic disease, with a short summary of neurasthenic states. Notwithstanding the title of the book a few pages are devoted to the psychoses, among which "psychasthenia" is for some reason included. In such a space only a few bald statements can palpably be made concerning them. An error here must be noted (p. 200)—viz., that 20 per cent. of the mental cases admitted to "D" Block, Netley, were sent on to neurological hospitals. During the years 1917 and 1918 only just over 2 per cent. were so transferred. Malingering and the relation of alcohol to the war neuroses are briefly spoken of, while the concluding part of the book is devoted to carbon monoxide poisoning and the treatment of the various neurotic states. A bibliography and an appendix on the examination of nervous Service patients are added. The Right Hon. C. Addison, M.P., introduces the work in a short preface. The inclusion of 93 illustrations and some coloured plates enhances its value.

THE NEWER KNOWLEDGE OF NUTRITION : THE USE OF FOOD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VITALITY AND HEALTH. By E. V. McCOLLUM, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. With illustrations; pp. ix + 199. Price \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1919.

The contention of the writer of this book is "that the biological method for the analysis of single foodstuffs and mixtures of foodstuffs has made it evident that the former practice of regarding protein, energy and digestibility as the criterion of the value of a food mixture, must be replaced by a new method based upon a biological classification of the foodstuffs, the latter having its foundation in the function of the substance employed in the diet." The book is devoted to maintaining this thesis, and describes the results of feeding animals on different mixtures of foodstuffs and their effects on health and vitality. Considerable attention is also given to the "deficiency" diseases, and the proposition is advanced that there are only two unidentified dietary essentials—fat-soluble (*a*) and water-soluble (*b*). The former prevents the development of a pathological condition of the eyes (xerophthalmia), the latter of beri-beri. Many of the diseases believed to be due to "vitamine" starvation—e.g., scurvy—are probably to be attributed to other causes. The "unidentified essentials" are abundantly present in milk and green vegetables, which may be spoken of as "protective foods." Practical considerations which should guide us in the planning of the diet in view of biological results are considered in the final chapter. A full bibliography and a short index are appended.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER: THE ETIOLOGY, SYMPTOMATOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS. By C. WORSTER-DROUGHT, B.A., M.B., Captain (Temp.), R.A.M.C., and ALEX. MILLS KENNEDY, M.D., Captain, late R.A.M.C. With 8 full-page plates and 56 other illustrations; pp. 528. Price 30s. net. London: A. and C. Black, 1919.

This work embodies the experience gained at the Herbert Military Hospital, Woolwich, during three years by a neurologist and a bacteriologist, and also contains a review of current work with a full bibliography. There are twenty chapters which cover the whole subject. After some general observations on the geographical distribution, seasonal prevalence, age and sex incidence, a chapter is devoted to the bacteriology dealing with the meningo-coccus and allied organisms. Full recognition is given to the publications of the Medical

Research Committee, and especially to Gordon's work; out of 183 strains of meningococci tested by his agglutinating serums 50 belonged to type I, 97 to type II, 22 to type III, and 11 to type IV. The dissemination of the disease and the part played by "carriers" is fully considered, and many statistics brought forward. As regards the disposing causes the author's observations are to the effect that there is not any obvious relation between low atmospheric temperatures and the incidence of the disease, but that there appears to be some connexion between a diminished rainfall and an increased case incidence. A short incubation period is regarded as probable, and the view is taken that the meningococcus first enters the blood stream and is usually thus carried to the meninges within a few hours without causing a real septicæmia. The full account of the symptoms is illustrated by figures, particularly of facial herpes, and numerous temperature charts. From their experience it appears that there is some degree of limitation in flexion of the head before Kernig's sign is at all definite, and that the knee- and ankle-jerks are not of any diagnostic value, being of academic interest only. The influence of a rash on prognosis is shown by a mortality of 44 per cent. among those with a petechial eruption as compared with 18 per cent. in cases without a rash. In the systematic account of the complications evidence is brought forward to show that nephritis, which has hitherto received little attention in this connexion, may occur. The important subject of treatment is discussed in practical detail; if a case is seen in the pre-meningitic stage and the cerebro-spinal fluid is clear, serum should be given intravenously or intramuscularly. The minimum period for the administration of serum intrathecally, no matter how great the improvement in the patient's condition may be, and this is often striking on the second or third day, is four days, and on no account should the injections be omitted while the cerebro-spinal fluid contains meningococci. An interesting account is given of the manifestations of serum disease, and the concluding chapter on sequelæ shows that contrary to popular supposition serious after-results have become considerably less frequent than in the past.

PRÉCIS DE RADIODIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE ET CLINIQUE. Par le Dr. JAUGÉAS. Préface de M. le Dr. BÉCLÈRE. Second edition. With 63 plates and 220 other illustrations; pp. xxviii + 563. Price 22fr. net. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1919.

The title of this work very well describes it: it deals with the whole subject of radiodiagnosis. There is an introduction of considerable length by Dr. Béclère, in which he insists that, in order to be an efficient X-ray diagnostician, a man must possess a clinical knowledge as well as a high degree of technical skill. A feature of the book is that normal skiagrams of all parts of the body are shown. Illustrations are liberally dispersed throughout the book, and are in the form of reproductions of prints, not of negatives. Radiodiagnosis of the chest and abdomen are very fully dealt with, about 130 out of a total of 544 pages being devoted to this section. The description of apparatus and of the organs of the body occupies about the same space: the instruments dealt with are almost all of French manufacture.

THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCLE. By CLIVE RIVIERE, M.D., F.R.C.P. Second edition. With 35 illustrations; pp. xiv + 314. Price 10s. 6d. net. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1919.

In this second edition, which has been called for after an interval of five years, whole sections, especially those devoted to physical signs, have been practically re-written, others have been much augmented, and the account, based on personal experiences, of hilus tuberculosis in the adult is expanded from two to twenty pages. This term is applied to disease starting in the deep part of the lung around its roots; it tends to spread outwards along the bronchi and vessels in a fan-shaped manner and bilaterally. In contrast to the apical crepitations of ordinary pulmonary tuberculosis, the earliest signs may appear at almost any point in the chest, often at the base behind, or the middle of the upper lobe in front, or in the axilla. Its bilateral character is generally shown in two ways, equality of movement on the two sides, and double apical contraction, as shown by measurements of Krönig's areas, "the sign-manual of hilus tuberculosis," for without evidence derived from this source it is

often impossible to detect the lesion in any but its latest stage. Krönig's areas of apical resonance, which the author has been accustomed for years to mark out as a routine practice in all cases of pulmonary disease, are illustrated by four diagrams. The work is divided into two parts, dealing with tuberculosis of the lungs in adults and in children respectively. "The reflex bands of dullness, the author's sign in pulmonary tuberculosis," are illustrated and explained; gentle percussion of the back of a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis at whatever stage, reveals bands of slight impairment at the apices and across the lower scapular regions on both sides, though better marked on the diseased side. These bands of impairment, though normally absent in a healthy chest, can be produced by the methods that bring out Albert Abrams' "lung reflex of contraction." In the section on examination for tubercle bacilli the author insists that it is disastrous to wait for the presence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum before making the diagnosis, and that before the sputum can with certainty be said to be free from tubercle bacilli Much's granules must be looked for. Diagnosis by means of tuberculin tests is described in fuller detail, and clear indications of the value and limitation of the tests are given.

A VISION OF THE POSSIBLE : WHAT THE R.A.M.C. MIGHT BECOME. An Account of some of the Medical Work in Egypt; together with a Constructive Criticism of the R.A.M.C.
By JAMES W. BARRETT, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.Eng., Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.M.C. Pp. xx + 182. Price 9s. net. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1919.

This book will be read with interest, if not with grim satisfaction, by every medical officer who has served with the R.A.M.C. Its mere publication indicates that the authorities are alive to the criticisms which it contains, offered in no destructive spirit, but with the earnest desire to see the Royal Army Medical Corps elevated to the status of a *corps d'élite*. It is not a little significant that its appearance coincides with the appointment, by the War Office, of directors, assistant directors, and deputy directors of hygiene and pathology. With these as a nucleus it should not be difficult to group around them men of high professional attainments, selected from the vast number of medical men who are by now conversant with Army requirements, and thus organize a headquarters staff in medical science of the utmost efficiency. The author hints at the sterilizing influence of administrative work upon medical officers, who find that the only road to promotion runs through an office and not through the clinical wards and laboratory. He suggests that the field of specialism is too often controlled by officers in the higher ranks of the R.A.M.C. who are wholly out of touch with "the drift of modern thought." Most medical men who held temporary commissions in the R.A.M.C. will confirm the author's statements from their own experience, and it is a hopeful sign that "the powers that be" did not censor a book which deals largely with their own shortcomings. Apart from questions affecting the organization of the corps, there is a section in which the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat is discussed, and the author shows how simple precautions in chronic otorrhœa can prevent a great deal of man-wastage. The work of medical boards is analysed, and there is an important chapter on the management of venereal disease, and the prophylactic measures adopted at Port Said. Sir James Barrett in the past has shown his keen interest in matters of education and reform, and this, his most recent work, deserves serious study by all who are concerned with the welfare of the R.A.M.C.

RECHERCHES RÉCENTES SUR LES ICTÈRES—LES RÉTENTIONS BILIAIRES—PAR INSUFFISANCE HÉPATIQUE. Par M. BEULÉ, Chef de Laboratoire à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Pp. ix + 182. Price 4 fr. 95. Paris: Masson et Cie, 1919.

In this review of the recent work done by the author and his colleagues the predominating idea is that in the large group of cases of jaundice occurring in connexion with infective and toxic conditions there is not any obstruction in the small intrahepatic bile canaliculi, but that the jaundice is due to disordered function of the hepatic cells which show definite histological changes. In support of this contention appeal is mainly made to the phenomena of dissociated jaundice, which is described in full detail and with many examples. In cases

of gross obstruction of the large bile ducts there is "complete" jaundice, both the bilirubin and the bile salts entering the circulation and passing into the urine; in infective and toxic jaundice, on the other hand, the bile pigments alone may enter the blood and appear in the urine, while the bile salts still pass into the intestine and so do not appear in the urine; in some cases without jaundice, for example in cirrhosis, bile salts alone are present in the urine; this is dissociated jaundice and has been produced by the injection of hepatic cytolytic serum. The important deduction is drawn that, as the selective secretion into the circulation, instead of into the bile canaliculi, of bilirubin or of bile salts can be performed by the hepatic cells only, the detection of dissociated jaundice in any given case is incompatible with the view that the jaundice is due to obstruction. An interesting comparison is drawn between hepatic and renal pathology as regards lesions of the excretory ducts on the one hand and of the secretory cells on the other hand; gross mechanical jaundice, such as that caused by cancer of the head of the pancreas, corresponds to obstructive anuria such as results from compression of the ureters by malignant disease of the uterus, whereas dissociated jaundice due to lesions of the hepatic cells is comparable to the retention of urea or chlorides in parenchymatous nephritis. From numerous investigations which show the frequency of dissociated jaundice, the obstructive origin of jaundice is minimized and the part played by functional disorder of the hepatic cells emphasized; thus what is commonly called catarrhal jaundice due to obstruction of the lower end of the common bile duct is claimed as the result of changes in the hepatic cells. Jaundice may be caused by three processes—namely, gross obstruction of the ducts, functional disorder of the liver cells, and independently of the liver by the transformation of free haemoglobin into bilirubin. The last form, haemolytic jaundice, is described in a separate chapter.

MILITARY MEDICAL MANUALS. General Editors: Sir ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., and Lieutenant-General T. H. GOODWIN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS IN WAR: CLINICAL, MEDICAL BOARD TECHNIQUE AND INTERPRETATION. By A. ZIMMERN and PIERRE PEROL. Edited with a Preface, by E. P. CUMBERBATCH, M.A., M.R.C.P., B.M.Oxon. With 44 illustrations; pp. xxiv + 212. Price 7s. 6d. net. London: University of London Press, Ltd., 1918.

Chapter I begins with a *résumé* of various forms of apparatus and their use, and then gives an account of the normal reactions of nerves and muscles to electrical stimulation and the technique employed to elicit them. The latter part of the chapter is a condensed description, with diagrams, of the more important nerve distribution and motor points. Care is taken to avoid any overcrowding of detail, and it is pointed out that the various motor points are somewhat inconstant and vary with the individual. Chapter II describes the various abnormal reactions and conditions in which they occur. Attention is drawn to the special pitfalls in the examination and the liability of misinterpreting the meaning or cause of a particular reaction. The reaction of degeneration in its various stages is fully described, its theory and clinical significance. One section of the chapter emphasizes the need for adopting a uniform technique in electro-diagnosis. There is a brief description of the technique and advantages of electro-diagnosis obtained with condensers of variable capacity and variable charges. The chapter concludes with a section on chronaxy. It is insisted upon that the condition of nerves and muscles cannot be properly gauged without consideration of the time factor in addition to the intensity of the current. Means of time measurement are described and discussed together with the significance of the results obtained. Chapter III deals with motor paralyses, their occurrence, differential diagnosis, and course. Attention is drawn to apparent discrepancies which may occur, and to some special peculiarities of certain nerves. The second half discusses lesions of the cord, combined functional and organic disorders and the reflex paralyses and contractures. Chapter IV gives a short account of sensory disturbances, and methods of distinguishing between organic and functional disorders of sensation. It is shown that sensory changes may be of great assistance in localizing lesions in the brain and cord. Chapter V describes the relation of voltaic vertigo to various head injuries, the different phenomena encountered and their

significance. Chapter VI points out the value of a careful and complete electro-diagnosis and the need for so examining patients before judgment is passed by a medical board. The whole volume is, as Sir Alfred Keogh says of the Series, "marked not only by a wealth of detail but by clearness of view and logical sequence of thought."

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES. By JAMES WARD, Sc.D.Cantab., Hon. LL.D.Ed., Hon. D.Sc.Lond. Pp. xvi + 478. Price 21s. net. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1918.

This book is an expansion of the article on the same subject contributed by the author to the tenth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The first chapter deals with the definition of psychology, consideration being given to the views of Aristotle, Descartes, Kant and others. Subsequent chapters deal with the theory of attention, the theory of presentations, perception, imagination or ideation, feeling, intellection and conduct. It will be seen from this list of the contents that the author approaches psychology on the classic lines, and his book will not appeal strongly to medical men as such. Professor Ward's attitude to recent medical work in this sphere is indicated by the following extract from his preface: "But there is a psychology which arrogates to itself the title of 'new.' New it undoubtedly is, and there are signs that in its present form it will not long survive. In any case it is not psychology—save in so far as it occasionally furnished the psychologist with material of some value. As a *method* in the hands of psychologists it has done some good: as a pretended *science* in the hands of tyros whose psychological training has not even begun, it has done infinite harm."

SIR WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B., F.R.S., PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY AND PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH: A CHAPTER IN MEDICAL HISTORY.
By A. LOGAN TURNER, M.D. With 7 portraits; pp. xviii + 514. Price 18s. net. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1919.

One of the truly great biographies of the year, this book sketches the main incidents in the life of one of the great heads of the profession, whose sixty-two years of devoted service have left an indelible impression for good upon all who came within the sphere of his influence. From the earliest days of his apprenticeship to Christopher Johnson, junr., his scientific bent was recognized and fostered in the chemical classes he attended in the Mechanics' Institute in Lancaster. At the age of 16 Turner was made a Freeman of the City, and when his term of apprenticeship was up he entered the medical school of St. Bartholomew's, where he came under the influence and teaching of Paget. He qualified as M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1853. The following year he accepted the appointment, which had been offered to him by Professor John Goodsir, of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. His acquaintance, which afterwards ripened into a friendship, with Lister began in 1855, and his relationship with his contemporaries was of the happiest. Turner's success as a teacher was assured from the first, and in 1857 he published his atlas and handbook on "Human Anatomy and Physiology," which was later translated into Arabic. In the same year he took the M.B.Lond. His marriage with Agnes Logan took place in 1863, and upon the death of Goodsir four years later he was elected Professor of Anatomy at the age of 35. He looked upon the pursuit of anatomical knowledge by the medical student as of prime importance, because by the study of this science "the habit of observation is cultivated in order to see truly and completely the objects to be examined." He regarded preparation for examinations as a most important mental discipline, and he believed that "sluggish contentment is the enemy of all progress in individuals, institutions, and communities." Possessed of a wonderful memory, he would speak of his pupils as his "family," and upon more than one occasion he would recognize an old member of his class years afterwards, recalling his name from the tone of his voice. During his tenure of office from 1867 to 1903, no less than 10,500 names were entered upon the roll of attendance at his anatomical lectures, whilst no fewer than twenty-three Chairs, including the succession to his own, came to be occupied by men who had received their anatomical training at his hands. This record

must indeed be unique. After forty-nine years of teaching and lecturing he succeeded Sir William Muir as Principal of the University of Edinburgh. As the representative of the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh Turner entered the General Medical Council in 1873, but after ten years of service he resigned in favour of a representative from Aberdeen University. He was returned three years later, however, to the reconstituted Council as the representative of Edinburgh University, succeeding Sir Richard Quain as President in 1898, but he retired from this office in 1904 in favour of Sir Donald MacAlister. Turner's rule was characterized by "a forward policy, in regard both to education and discipline, and his action usually carried the Council onward in the direction which events showed was the right one." A similar policy was pursued by him in relation to educational progress, university finance and extension, for as he said : "In education there is no finality. We cannot stand still in such matters." From his knighthood in 1886, he was the recipient of many honours, including the Presidency of the British Association, but none gave him more satisfaction than his admission in 1909 to the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh. At the age of 84 he died, as he had lived, in harness. Turner's wide outlook on life, the charm of his personality, his fearless leadership, and his devotion to duty at all times and in all places, rendered him a conspicuous light throughout his active life.

